ACT VII (B.C.) OF 1873.

LABOR DISTRICTS EMIGRATION LAW;

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

AND

RULES, FORMS, &c.

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THE LABOR DISTRICTS EMIGRATION ACT.

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ACT No. VII of 1873.

Passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

(Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd December 1873, and of the Governor-General on the 30th idem.)

An Act to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law regulating the emigration of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

Chapter I.—Application and Miscellaneous.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Labor Districts Emigration Act."

Repeal of Act II of 1870.

2. Bengal Act II of 1870 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein*) is hereby repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made, and licenses granted, under the said Act, or any of the Acts thereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, and granted under this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

India.

"India" means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "*An Act for the better government of India,*" other than the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

Labor Districts.

"The Labor Districts" means the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and "a labor district" means one of those districts.

Magistrate.

"Magistrate" includes a magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, and any magistrate of the first and second class, and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta.

Employer.

"Employer" means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands upon which laborers may be employed.

Garden Sirdar.

"Garden Sirdar" means any person authorized by certificate by an employer to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district under contracts to be made and executed according to the provisions of this Act.

Recruiter.

"Recruiter" means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a recruiter.

Contractor.

"Contractor" means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a contractor.

Emigrant.

"Emigrant" means any native of India above the age of sixteen years who has engaged with any garden-sirdar or recruiter or any other person to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire.

Laborer.

"Laborer" means any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1863, Bengal Act VI of 1865, Bengal Act II of 1870, or this Act, during the duration of such contract.

Vessel.

"Vessel" includes a steamer, a flat, a boat, and anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Master.

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

Power of the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, and from time to time alter, vary, and revoke such rules:—

(1)—To regulate the subordination of the several officers of emigration to the superintendent.

(2)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made by the emigration officers, by magistrates, and by the inspectors of laborers.

(3)—To prescribe the amount of the several fees to be paid under the provisions of this Act.

(4)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts.

(5)—To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts, and during transport to a labor district.

(6)—To prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on vessels taking emigrants.

(7)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to emigrants while proceeding to a labor district.

(8)—To prescribe the description, quantity, and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant during the journey.

(9)—To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, to prescribe the number of officers, cooks, and other servants, and to provide for their control; and to provide generally for the accommodation of emigrants.

(10)—To provide for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of all emigrants detained at any place by order of a magistrate on account of sickness.

(11)—To provide for the periodical inspection of laborers, and the books to be kept by inspectors of laborers.

(12)—To provide for the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply of rice to be provided by employers for their laborers.

(13)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical care of laborers, and to prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, fix penalties not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act for infringements of any such rules, which may be enforced and recovered as other penalties under this Act on conviction by a magistrate: Provided that no penalty shall exceed five hundred rupees.

All such rules, with the penalties (if any) for their infringement, shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall be separately printed and sold to the public at 4 annas for each copy.

Contract made with emigrant is a charge upon the land:

5. Every contract made, according to the provisions of this Act, and all arrears of wages due under any such contract, and all fines imposed on any employer under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which any person has been engaged to labor under such contract.

and is transferred with the land.

The owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such person as if such owner had been originally the party executing such contract as employer.

Determination of ownership determines liability.

No person, after he has ceased to be the owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in anywise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he has ceased to be such owner.

Any person above the age of 16 years may contract

6. Any engagement or contract made under the provisions of this Act by a native of India, who is above the age of sixteen years, shall be held valid.

No contract binding for more than one year, unless under the Act.

7. No contract to labor in the labor districts for more than one year shall be binding upon an emigrant, unless it is made and executed according to the provisions of this Act; and no emigrant shall be bound to fulfil any contract of labor upon any estate or portion of an estate which has been declared unfit for the residence of laborers under the provisions of sections 118 and 119.

No contract binding where estate declared unfit for residence.

Penalty for any offence not especially provided for.

8. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, for which no special penalty or amount of fine is prescribed, the offender shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Wherever in this Act no special term of imprisonment is appointed in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month.

Procedure on trial of offences created by Act.

9. All offences against this Act committed without the town of Calcutta shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said town shall be inquired into and tried by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the laws regulating the investigation and trial of offences within the said town, which shall be for the time being in force.

Part II.—Emigration.

Chapter 2.—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers.

Power to prevent emigration of laborers.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of natives of India from any district, or to any particular part of any labor district, for the purpose of laboring, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native of India so emigrating, or others, or if the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district, to prohibit, by an order under his hand, the emigration of such natives from such district, or to such labor district or particular part thereof, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order; and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Penalty on engaging natives contrary to such order.

11. Any person who shall knowingly engage any native of India so to emigrate while any such emigration shall be prohibited under the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every native who may have been so engaged.

Appointment of superintendent of emigration, embarkation agents, and medical inspectors.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a proper person to be the superintendent of emigration at Calcutta, and may also appoint any proper person to be superintendent of emigration at any other place with all or any of the powers of a superintendent of emigration, and may also appoint proper persons to be embarkation agents and medical inspectors of emigrants at any places where he may think proper, and define by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* the local limits within which each such officer shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon him by this Act. He may at any time suspend or remove any such officer.

Employer may recruit by garden-sirdar.

13. Any employer may, by certificate, authorize a garden-sirdar to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge, under contracts to be made and executed according to the provisions of this Act.

Superintendent may license contractors and recruiters.

14. It shall be lawful for the superintendent of emigration to grant to such persons as he may think fit licenses to act as contractors for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the labor districts, or to act in behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring therein for hire.

Duration of contract.

15. A contract executed under the provisions of this Act shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of the arrival of the emigrant

on the estate of his employer in the labor district for which he is engaged. Every such contract shall be in the form in schedule (A) annexed to this Act, and shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which rice is to be supplied to the laborer.

Form and particulars of contract.

Chapter 3.—Garden-sirdar.

16. Every garden-sirdar, authorized by an employer under the provisions of section 13 to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall, before proceeding to engage any such native, personally present to the magistrate of the district, or division of the district, within which is situate the estate of the employer, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage such natives, the district (or the town of Calcutta, as the case may be) in which he is about to engage them, the number which he is authorized to engage, and, if the number exceeds twenty, the name of the contractor to whose depôt they shall be conveyed. The certificate shall be in the form set forth in schedule (B) annexed to this Act.

Garden-sirdar to obtain certificate from employer, and to present it to magistrate.

17. Such magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging natives to proceed to a labor district to labor therein for hire, countersign and date such certificate; and every such certificate shall be in force for six months from the date last mentioned, and no longer.

Magistrate after inquiry to countersign it.

18. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty natives of India, he shall be in all respects, save as regards his certificate, subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden-sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty such natives.

Garden-sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty natives to be subject to provisions relating to a recruiter.

Garden-sirdar who is not a Recruiter.

19. A garden-sirdar shall not have authority in any district under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant, until his certificate has been countersigned by the Magistrate of such district or of such division of the district; or in Calcutta, until his certificate has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta.

Has no authority until certificate is countersigned by magistrate.

It shall be lawful for such magistrate, in case of misconduct or disobedience to, or neglect of, any of the provisions of this Act by a garden-sirdar, to cancel the certificate of such garden-sirdar.

Magistrate may cancel certificate.

20. Every native of India, who enters into an engagement with a garden-sirdar to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall appear with the garden-sirdar before the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district within which the engagement was made, or through which he shall first pass on the road to his destination. The garden-sirdar shall at the same time produce his certificate to the magistrate.

Every native to appear before magistrate before removal from district.

21. On the appearance of such native the magistrate shall examine him with reference to his engagement; and, if it appears that he understands such engagement as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, the following particulars, viz :—

Magistrate to examine native, and if the examination is satisfactory, to register particulars;

(1)—The name, the name of the father, and the age of such native;

(2)—The name of the village or place of which such native is a resident;

(3)—The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;

(4)—The period of service;

(5)—The rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied.

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, require such native to appear before such medical officer as he may direct, and may refuse to register such native, unless the medical officer certifies in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district.

but may require medical certificate.

22. If the magistrate finds that such native does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, or if the garden-sirdar shall not have produced his certificate, he shall refuse to register such native.

Magistrate, &c., may refuse to register.

23. For the registration of every such native the garden-sirdar shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

Fee to be paid for registration.

24. When such registration has been made, the emigrant shall execute a contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract. Such contract shall, in the presence of the magistrate, be signed in duplicate both by the emigrant and by the garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one of the duplicates shall be given to the emigrant and the other to the garden-sirdar.

Contract to be executed in duplicate and abstract to be entered in book to be kept by the magistrate;

The magistrate shall forward a certified copy of every such abstract so entered as aforesaid to the superintendent of emigration, by whom it shall be forwarded, after entry

and copy to be sent to superintendent and magistrate

in his own register, to the magistrate of the district within which the service under such contract is agreed to be performed

Similar provisions for natives recruited in Calcutta.

25. The provisions of the six last preceding sections shall be applicable to natives of India engaged by a garden-sirdar within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall appear for registration and execution of contract before the superintendent of emigration.

Natives recruited in districts not in Bengal.

26. Every native of India who shall be brought or induced to come by any garden-sirdar from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract to proceed to the labor districts to labor therein for hire, shall be presented by the garden-sirdar for registry under the provisions of this chapter at some place within the district under the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor into which he shall first come, or at Calcutta, if he shall first come there.

Garden-sirdar must personally accompany emigrants.

27. The garden-sirdar shall personally accompany natives of India engaged by him throughout their journey from the place in which the engagement was made to the place in which they are to be employed.

Garden-sirdar cannot proceed with more than twenty emigrants in one batch.

28. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars to proceed together towards a labor district accompanied by emigrants, if the total number of such emigrants exceeds twenty, or unless the permission of the superintendent of emigration or embarkation agent shall have been first obtained.

Garden-sirdar must provide food and lodging for emigrants on journey.

29. Every garden-sirdar, by whom any emigrant is accompanied, shall provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout such journey. If it shall appear to any magistrate, on the complaint of any such emigrant, at any place on the journey that he has suffered any ill-treatment during the journey, or that the garden-sirdar has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging; or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose, that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor-district; such magistrate may order the garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant a sum of money by way of compensation, or may cancel the contract and order the garden-sirdar to pay to him a sum of money sufficient to enable him to return to the place at which he was engaged.

If such not provided, or if emigrant unfit, magistrate may award compensation, or cancel contract.

Recovery of fines ordered to be paid by Magistrate.

30. If any garden-sirdar, who may be ordered, under the provisions of the last preceding section, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the emigrant named in such order, and to recover from his employer the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of such advance.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from superintendent of emigration cancelling the contract on payment of expense of return.

31. On the arrival in Calcutta of any emigrant whose contract has been executed by a garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of such employer may require the emigrant to appear before the superintendent of emigration for the purpose of cancelling the contract. The superintendent of emigration shall, on the appearance of such emigrant, declare that the contract is cancelled, if a sum of money sufficient for his support during his return to the place at which he was engaged, be paid to him before himself, and not otherwise, and shall make an endorsement to that effect on the contract, and shall attest it with his signature. Provided that the contract of any husband or wife or parent or child of such emigrant, who may have executed a contract at the same time with the same employer, shall be cancelled at the request of such person, and in such case an equal sum of money shall be paid to such person.

Must report arrival in labor district.

32. As soon as possible after the arrival of the garden-sirdar with emigrants at the place of disembarkation, or at the nearest civil station in the district within which the emigrant has engaged to labor, the garden-sirdar shall report himself to the magistrate of the district or division of the district or to any subordinate magistrate whom the magistrate may depute for that purpose, and such magistrate shall check the number of emigrants landed with the number of those registered, and shall report to the superintendent of emigration any deaths which may have occurred on the journey. Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report himself as aforesaid shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, which may extend to three months.

Chapter 4.—Contractor.

Form of license.

33. The license granted to a contractor under section 14 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule (C) annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent of emigration a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees. Every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer; and in case of misconduct or disobedience to, or neglect of, any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of such period.

Fee.

Period.

To give information to superintendent.

34. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent of emigration, and to make such returns and reports to him as the superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time require.

To establish and maintain depôts.

35. Every contractor shall forthwith, upon obtaining his license, establish a depôt in a place to be approved of by the superintendent of emigration. Every such depôt shall be maintained by such contractor for the reception of natives of India to be supplied or forwarded by or through him. All such natives shall

on their arrival at, or in the neighbourhood of, the depôt so established by the contractor, by, through, to, or for whom they were engaged or forwarded, be forthwith received therein; and shall receive in such depôt, at the expense of such contractor, suitable lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance, until such native shall be declared by the superintendent to be no longer thereto entitled. Every such depôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and the inspection of the medical inspector at all times.

May act as recruiter.

36. A contractor may without other license act as a recruiter, and shall in such case be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained with regard to recruiters.

Establishment of hospital depôt.

37. In addition to the depôts for the reception of emigrants which the contractors are required to establish and maintain, the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time direct that a separate depôt shall be established and maintained at any place for the reception of emigrants who are affected with cholera or other contagious disease. Whenever such hospital depôt is established, every contractor may be required to contribute to the expense of establishing and maintaining it in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. Such hospital depôt shall be under the charge of the medical inspector, who shall be competent at any time to direct the transfer thereto of any emigrants on or after their arrival at any depôt.

Contractor to contribute to expense.

Under charge of medical inspector.

Chapter 5.—Recruiter.

Form of license.

38. The license granted to a recruiter under section 14 shall be in the form set forth in schedule (D) annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent of emigration a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees. Every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer; and in case of misconduct or disobedience to, or neglect of, any of the provisions of this Act by a recruiter, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of such period.

Fee.

Period.

Recruiter must hold a pass.

39. Every recruiter shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

No authority till license is countersigned by magistrate of recruiting district.

40. A recruiter shall not have authority in any district under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the magistrate of the district, or of the division of the district, or in Calcutta until his license has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta; and such magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police shall, unless it appears to him that the person to whom a license has been granted is unfit to be employed as a recruiter, countersign such license.

Magistrate may withdraw license and suspend recruiting.

The magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police may at any time for any sufficient reason withdraw such license, provided that in any such case he shall record his reasons in writing, and shall forward a copy thereof without delay to the superintendent of emigration.

Recruiter to provide accommodation for natives before license is countersigned.

41. The magistrate or the commissioner or deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta, to whom any recruiter's license shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall not countersign the same until he shall be satisfied that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for such natives of India as may be engaged by such recruiter pending their removal to a depôt.

Magistrate charged with superintendence of accommodation.

The magistrate of the district, or division of the district, in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in the superintendent of emigration for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts which are subject to the powers and authority of the superintendent.

Native to be taken for examination to medical officer, who may reject.

42. Every native of India who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter to proceed to a labor district, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter before such medical officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, appoint to examine such natives within such place or town; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the magistrate may direct. The medical officer shall thereupon examine the native brought by the recruiter, and shall reject him or shall certify in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able, in point of physical condition, to journey to and work for hire in a labor district.

If certified to be fit, native to be taken to magistrate.

43. Every such native who is certified by the medical officer, as required in the last preceding section, to be fit to emigrate to a labor district, shall thereupon appear with the recruiter before the magistrate of the district or division of the district, within which the place or town where the engagement was entered into is situate. The recruiter shall at the same time produce his license to the magistrate.

Magistrate to examine native respecting the engagement.

On the appearance of such native the magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall examine him with reference to his engagement, and if it appears that he understands such engagement as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose—

If satisfied, magistrate will register certain particulars.

(1.) The name, the name of the father, and the age of such native;

(2.) The name of the village or place of which such native is a resident;

(3.) The contractor's depôt to which it is intended that he shall proceed;

(4.) The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;

(5.) The period of service;

(6.) The rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied.

If the magistrate thinks that such native does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, or if the recruiter shall not have produced his license, he shall refuse to register such native.

If dissatisfied, will reject.

44. A certified copy of his registration, written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to each emigrant.

Copy of registration to be given to emigrant.

45. A certified copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to superintendent.

46. For the registration of every such native the recruiter shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

Fee for registration.

47. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration therein.

Similar provisions for natives recruited in Calcutta.

48. Every native of India who shall be brought or induced to come by any recruiter from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be presented by the recruiter for medical examination and registry, under the provisions of this chapter, at some place within the district under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor into which he shall first come, or at Calcutta, if he shall first come there.

Natives recruited in districts not in Bengal.

49. Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or division of the district within which the place or town where he has been recruited is situate, or into which, under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or division of district for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district, without being duly registered as above required; or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any depôt other than a depôt in a place approved of under section 35, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied, or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to one month.

Penalty for forwarding natives without registration.

50. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter must accompany emigrants to depôt, or depute person approved by magistrate.

51. Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If it shall appear to a magistrate, on the complaint of any such emigrant at any place on the journey, that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging at such place, such recruiter shall, on conviction by such magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours, the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, which may extend to one month.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for emigrants on journey.

Chapter 6.—Depôt.

52. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

Contractor to report arrival of emigrants.

53. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as provided in section 45 shall be shown to the medical inspector; and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector at the depôt. If he be satisfied that an emigrant is in a fit state of health, and able in point of physical condition to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

Emigrants to be inspected by medical inspector immediately on arrival.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify whether such emigrant is, in his opinion, in a fit state of health and able, in point of physical condition, to journey to and work for hire in a labor district; and if satisfied of his fitness, he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

Medical inspector to examine emigrant if medical certificate not given.

54. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to a labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district, the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, if such emigrant has been forwarded or brought to the depôt by a garden-sirdar, to pay to him a sum of money sufficient to enable him to return to the place at which he was engaged. Provided that any such person, who, from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was engaged, shall, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit

Emigrant rejected by medical inspector to be sent back.

to undertake such journey, be fed, clothed, lodged, and medically attended at the expense of such contractor, or of such garden-sirdar, as the case may be. If such contractor or garden-sirdar negligently or wilfully omits to provide food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance for such person, the superintendent may order such contractor or garden-sirdar to pay to him a sum of money by way of compensation.

Family of detained emigrant may remain with him.

55. Whenever an emigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such emigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the emigrant so remaining behind or detained. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain behind with the father or mother.

Emigrant ill-treated during journey may obtain compensation.

56. If upon the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent of emigration on the complaint of such emigrant, that he has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, or that the recruiter or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar, for or by whom he shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay to him a sum of money by way of compensation, or sufficient to enable him to return to the place at which he was engaged, and in such latter case he shall not be bound to execute any contract

Contract to be explained by superintendent and executed in duplicate, and abstract to be entered in book to be kept by superintendent.

57. Every emigrant, who is passed by the medical inspector as in a fit state of health and able, in point of physical condition, to journey to and labor in a labor district, shall execute a contract with the employer with whom he intends to contract before he is forwarded from the depôt. Such contract shall, in the presence of the superintendent of emigration, be signed in duplicate both by the emigrant and by the employer with whom he intends to contract or his agent. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper. Before the emigrant signs the contract, the superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose, and after such contract has been so entered, one of the duplicates shall be given to the emigrant, and the other to the person with whom he has contracted or his agent.

The superintendent shall, within seven days after the entry of such abstract, send by post a certified copy of every such abstract to the magistrate of the district in which the service under such contract is agreed to be performed.

Penalty on emigrant refusing to execute contract.

58. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to execute such contract in conformity with the engagement previously registered shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by, or on behalf of, the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, as the case may be, in engaging, registering, and bringing or forwarding him to the depôt, and shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or garden-sirdar on whose behalf or by whom the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

Penalty on contractor failing to provide contract.

59. If within thirty days after the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, the contractor, or, if he has been engaged by a garden-sirdar, the garden-sirdar on whose behalf or by whom such emigrant has been registered, shall not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections he would be bound to execute, the superintendent may order the contractor or the garden-sirdar, as the case may be, to pay to him a sum of money sufficient to enable him to return to the place where he was engaged, and in such case such emigrant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

Money ordered to be paid by superintendent may be advanced by him and recovered.

60. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who may be ordered, under the provisions of sections 54, 56, and 59, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar, or his employer, the sum so advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum from the date of such advance.

Chapter 7.—Transport.

Emigrant to be forwarded to labor district with permission of superintendent.

61. When the contract of any emigrant has been executed under the provisions of this Act he may, with the permission of the superintendent of emigration, be forwarded to the labor district in which he has engaged to labor by the contractor in whose depôt he is residing, or by the employer with whom he has made the contract or his agent. Every such emigrant shall be furnished with a pass in the form set forth in schedule (E) annexed to this Act, signed by the contractor or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, and countersigned by the superintendent of emigration and by the embarkation agent at the place at which the laborer embarks, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer. Every such pass shall be entered in a book to be kept by the embarkation agent, and shall be dated and numbered in a consecutive series.

To be furnished with a pass.

Vessel must be licensed to carry emigrants.

62. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits of whose authority any emigrant may embark, to convey more than twenty emigrants at any one time to or towards any labor district.

Fee for license.

A fee not exceeding four annas for every emigrant shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the embarkation agent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any

uch license. Such license shall be in force for only one voyage to one or more of the labor districts, and shall specify the number of emigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry and the number of persons (including the crew) other than emigrants whom such vessel is licensed to carry.

Penalty for carrying without license.

The master of any vessel, in which at one time more than twenty emigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Penalty for delay in despatching vessel.

63. Such license shall state the date on which the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel does not leave such place and proceed on its voyage within 24 hours of the day fixed, the master thereof shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine for each day during which the vessel remains at or within five miles of the place of embarkation. Provided that such penalty shall not be incurred if the delay is caused by or with the sanction of the embarkation agent or by any casualty incidental to or attending navigation, or is due to other reasonable and sufficient cause.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of certificate.

64. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit for the accommodation of the number of emigrants mentioned in such license, such master shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Penalty for receiving on board more passengers than number specified in license.

65. The master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants, who receives on board his vessel a greater number of emigrants or other persons than the number specified in his license shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with a fine for every emigrant or other person so received in excess of the licensed number.

Two children under ten to be counted as one person.

66. In computing, under this Act, the number of persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Master not to embark emigrants, on vessel carrying more than 20 emigrants, without a pass.

67. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, to embark any emigrants on board his vessel for conveyance to, or towards a labor district, if the total number of persons to be carried by such vessel (exclusive of the crew, and of any garden-sirdar or other person accompanying the emigrants) exceeds twenty, unless the emigrants are furnished with a pass by the embarkation agent in the form set out in Schedule (E) of this Act.

Punishment.

The master shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant illegally taken on board.

No pass without certificate of medical inspector.

The embarkation agent shall not grant any such pass without a certificate from the medical inspector that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel.

Embarkation agent to furnish the master with a list of emigrants on board.

68. The master of a licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall not proceed on the voyage towards a labor district until he has received from the embarkation agent a list of all the emigrants on board.

List what to contain.

Such list shall contain all the particulars noted in the pass of each such emigrant; but if all the emigrants whose names are entered in any one pass embark on board the same vessel, it shall be sufficient if the number and date of such pass are noted in the list.

To be compared with emigrants by agent and master.

The embarkation agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of emigrants on board corresponds with the number entered in such list.

Penalty for admitting emigrants not in list.

If the master of such vessel allows any emigrant not entered in such list to proceed in the vessel, he shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Copy of list to be sent to magistrate.

The embarkation agent shall send a copy of the said list or an extract from it to the magistrate of the labor district to which any of the emigrants are proceeding.

Provisions, medical and other stores, medical officers, cooks, &c.

69. There shall be laden under the supervision of the embarkation agent on board of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants to or towards any labor district, at the time of the embarkation of such emigrants, such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants, as may be required under the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act.

Penalty if master proceeds without.

The master of any such vessel who shall commence the voyage without having on board such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants, as may be required as aforesaid, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Vessel carrying 200 emigrants must carry a qualified medical officer.

70. No vessel carrying two hundred emigrants shall be allowed to proceed on the voyage unless a medical officer, who is a licentiate in medicine, or who is declared to be qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed to the charge of such emigrants. And any master who shall commence the voyage without having on board such medical officer as aforesaid shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Emigrant not allowed finally to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in pass.

71. If the master of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall, save as hereinafter is provided, cause or permit any emigrant, whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act, finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named as the destination of such emigrant in his pass, such master

shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine for each such offence. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting emigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any emigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the embarkation agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

Master to report arrival of emigrants at every intermediate station where there is a magistrate.

72. Every licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall stop at every place in which a magistrate is stationed, intermediate between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such emigrants, and shall remain during not less than six hours of daylight unless the magistrate shall permit an earlier departure. The master of every such vessel shall immediately on arrival report to the magistrate, or such officer as may have been deputed by the magistrate in that behalf under the provisions of section 89, the number of emigrants on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on such vessel.

Any master who wilfully omits to comply with the provisions of this section shall on conviction be punished with fine.

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

73. A magistrate may at any time go on board of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants while within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the emigrants, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the emigrants.

Master bound to give all information required.

Any master or other officer, who wilfully omits to give any such information to such magistrate, shall on conviction be punished with fine.

Penalty for omission.

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

74. On the arrival of any licensed vessel, or at any time while it is within the limits of his jurisdiction, the magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board. And any person not complying with any order made under this section shall on conviction be punished with fine.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease, and may detain sick emigrants.

75. A magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any emigrants on board any licensed vessel within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel, and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants on board such vessel, and to report on their health, and whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the submission of such report the magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding five days for the purpose of carrying out such measures, if any, recommended by the medical officer in his report, and he may further detain at such station for medical treatment any emigrant who is affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Magistrate may detain sick emigrants,

76. If it appears to a magistrate expedient that any emigrant, whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act, should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor-district, in consequence of ill health, he may order the detention of such emigrant; and in such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of such emigrant.

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment.

Expenses how to be recovered.

77. All expenses incurred under section 76 by a magistrate or other officer deputed by him under the provisions of section 89, in respect of any emigrant so detained, shall, with interest at six per centum per annum, be recoverable by him from the contractor by whom the emigrant has been engaged or forwarded; or in the case of an emigrant engaged by a garden-sirdar, from the employer from whom such garden-sirdar received his certificate.

Detention of emigrants having infectious diseases.

78. If it appears to a magistrate that the health of any emigrant (other than an emigrant mentioned in the two last preceding sections) is such, that he cannot proceed without endangering the health of those on board, he may order the detention of such emigrant.

Measures to be taken if excess number of emigrants is found on board.

79. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any licensed vessel that the number of emigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such emigrants, and of conveying them to their destination, shall be recoverable by such magistrate or other officer who may have been deputed as aforesaid from the master of such vessel.

Infraction of the Act and rules to be reported

80. In any case in which, on making an inspection of a licensed vessel, a magistrate shall find that any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act have not been complied with, he shall report the same to the embarkation agent by whom the license to carry the emigrants was granted to such vessel; and, if the circumstances of the case are such as in such magistrate's opinion make it necessary so to do, he may detain the vessel until the provisions of this Act, or any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, have been complied with, so far as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the emigrants.

Vessel may be detained.

On arrival of licensed vessel at the place of disembarkation, the master shall give information to the magistrate.

81. Whenever any licensed vessel carrying emigrants arrives at a civil station at which it is intended that any of such emigrants shall disembark, the master shall immediately give notice of the arrival to the magistrate or such officer as may have been deputed by the magistrate in that behalf under the provisions of section 89, and shall forward to him at the same time the list furnished to him by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 68, or a copy of so much of the said list as relates to the emigrants who are to disembark. The master shall not permit any emigrants, whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act, to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate.

Magistrate shall send information to employer or agent.

Immediately on the receipt of such notice the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted, or to the agents of such persons And he shall at the same time direct the civil medical officer of the station, or other qualified medical officer, to go on board such vessel and to inspect such emigrants.

And direct medical inspection.

Report of medical inspection.

Such medical officer shall, without delay, make a careful inspection of all such emigrants; and, after making such inspection, shall prepare and sign a report, in which he shall certify the state of health and general condition of each emigrant so inspected.

Sick emigrants to be detained at station.

82. The magistrate shall detain at the station for medical treatment any emigrant, whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act, who is, in the opinion of the medical officer, in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor. In such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of such emigrant, and all expenses so incurred by the magistrate in respect of any emigrant so detained shall, with interest at six per centum per annum, be recoverable by him from the employer with whom such emigrant has contracted.

If necessary provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants, they shall be made over to employer or agent.

83. The magistrate shall also ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of emigrants whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act, from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination. If he is satisfied that such reasonable provision has been made, the employer with whom such emigrants have contracted or his agent shall forthwith take charge of such emigrants except those, if any, detained under the provisions of the last preceding section. But if such reasonable provision has not been made, or if the employer or his agent shall not be present at the place of disembarkation, the magistrate shall order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, be recoverable by him from the employer with whom such emigrants have contracted.

If not made, or if employer or agent not present, magistrate to make arrangements.

Expenses recoverable from employers.

If emigrants are to disembark at a place other than a civil station, medical inspection to be made at the civil station last preceding.

84. If it is intended that emigrants, whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act, on board of any licensed vessel shall disembark at a place which is not a civil station, the master of such vessel shall report the arrival, as required in section 81, to the magistrate or such officer as may have been deputed by the magistrate in that behalf under the provisions of section 89, at the last civil station which such vessel shall pass before arriving at the said place of disembarkation, and shall not proceed on his voyage until the medical inspection of such emigrants has been made as provided in the said section. The master shall not permit any such emigrants to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate. Immediately on the receipt of such notice, the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted, or to the agents of such persons. When such inspection has been made, the magistrate shall, without delay, authorize the master to proceed on his voyage, provided that he may, if he thinks fit, detain any emigrant who is unfit to proceed under the provisions of section 76.

Disembarkation at such place.

85. On the arrival of any licensed vessel at a place of disembarkation which is not a civil station, emigrants, whose contracts have been executed under the provisions of this Act, who are to disembark at such place shall, in case the employers with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such employers or agents. Provided that in case the medical officer in charge of such emigrants, if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the vessel in which such emigrants have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such emigrants are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the employers with whom such emigrants have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, shall not be present at the place of disembarkation, then and in every such case the emigrants so unfit to proceed, or for whose support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the vessel to the next civil station, and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

If necessary provision not made, emigrants to be carried on to next station.

86. Whenever an emigrant is detained under the provisions of sections 76, 82, or 84, or is further conveyed under the provisions of section 85, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such emigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the emigrant so detained, or to be taken forward along with the emigrant so further conveyed. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain, or be taken forward with the father or mother.

Family of detained emigrant may remain with him.

87. Every medical officer who is required to make a report under the provisions of this chapter, shall submit such report to the magistrate, and shall enter therein the name and age of each emigrant, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer, as set forth in the list prepared by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 68.

Particulars to be entered in the reports of medical officers.

88. The magistrate or other officer deputed by him under the provisions of section 89, shall make a detailed report to the superintendent of emigration, of the arrival of all emigrants carried in a licensed vessel, and of all proceedings taken and orders passed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall forward with such report a copy of every report made to him by a medical officer relating to emigrants proceeding to a labor district. He shall also forward to the superintendent any observations which he or the medical officer may think fit to make in regard to the state of health and general condition of the emigrants. Whenever such reports or observations relate to emigrants carried in a licensed vessel, he shall forward them to the embarkation agent by whom such emigrants were despatched, and the agent shall transmit them to the superintendent with any remarks which he may desire to record.

Magistrate to report arrival of all emigrants, and all proceedings, to the superintendent of emigration;

in certain cases through the embarkation agent.

89. The magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may depute any subordinate magistrate to exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on a magistrate under the provisions of sections 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 88.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate magistrate to discharge the functions of the magistrate.

90. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of emigrants on board of any vessel carrying emigrants, who shall wilfully and knowingly neglect or refuse to obey or to enforce on board of such vessel any rule which may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Penalty, if master or medical officer neglects to enforce rules.

91. Any offence against any of the provisions of this chapter, or of any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which emigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

Jurisdiction, if offence created by this Act is committed on board.

92. Any emigrant, whose contract has been executed under the provisions of this Act, who deserts while in transit from the district in which he has been registered to the district in which he has engaged to labor may, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a period which may extend to three months. Such offence may be inquired into and tried in the district in which such emigrant is apprehended, or in the district in which the desertion took place, or in the district in which he was registered.

Punishment of emigrant for desertion.

93. The provisions with regard to engaged natives of India and emigrants contained in sections 27, 29, 30, 31, 51, 54, 56, 69, 75, 76, 80, 82, 83, and 84 of this Act, shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives of such natives and emigrants as may, with the consent of a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, and with the written permission of the registering magistrate or superintendent, accompany them without having entered into an engagement.

Provisions of sections 27, 29, 30, 31, 51, 54, 56, 69, 75, 76, 80, 82, 83, and 84 to apply to children, &c., accompanying emigrants.

94. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to domestic servants, or to any person proceeding alone or accompanied by his wife and family only.

Provisions of this chapter not to apply to domestic servants, &c.

Part III.—Labor Districts.

Chapter 8.—Inland Labor Transport Fund.

95. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix a yearly rate, not exceeding one rupee and eight annas per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act; and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year for each laborer entered in the last return of laborers furnished (as is hereinafter provided) by such employer before such date.

Annual rate payable by employers.

96. If any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the magistrate reasonable, such employer shall not so comply, the magistrate shall, by distress and sale of any moveable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer, levy the sum so payable.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

If there shall be no such moveable property, or insufficient moveable property so found, the amount shall be recoverable by a civil regular suit from the person for whose benefit the laborers in respect of whom the same may be payable shall have been employed. In every such suit the Government shall be named as plaintiff, and the cause of action shall be taken to have arisen within the limits of the jurisdiction of any court having jurisdiction at any place where any such laborers may have been employed by such employer.

Fines, fees, and rates to be credited to "Inland Labor Transport Fund."

97. Subject to the powers conferred on a magistrate by this Act or by the Code of Criminal Procedure, of awarding fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees, and rates levied and paid under this Act shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labor Transport Fund," and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Chapter 9.—Inspector's Returns and Magistrates. Inspections.

Appointment of inspectors and assistant inspectors.

98. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint in any labor district so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and may define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

Establishment.

99. The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize inspectors and assistant inspectors to entertain such establishment as he may think fit. An assistant inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an inspector as he is authorized in writing by the inspector to perform or exercise.

Duty of assistant inspector.

Half-yearly report of laborers employed, of their state of health, and of mortality.

100. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers, a return of the number of all laborers (as well laborers defined by this Act as others) employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months.

Separate returns of each class of laborers to be kept.

Such returns shall be kept separate with regard to each class of laborers as above mentioned, and, in the case of laborers as defined by this Act, the return of laborers employed shall specify the date on which the contract of each laborer commenced, and the period of service contracted for.

Copies to be kept.

Copies of such returns shall be entered in a book to be kept by the employer at his place of business or on his estate.

Entry to be made of death, desertion, &c.

101. If any laborer shall die, desert, complete his contract, or obtain a release therefrom during the six months preceding any such return as in the last preceding section is mentioned, the fact of such death, desertion, completion of contract, or release, shall be entered, in the book to be kept as aforesaid by the employer, opposite the name of such laborer.

Entry to be made of name and description of laborer.

102. On the arrival of any laborer, as defined by this Act, on the estate of his employer, the name and description of such laborer shall be entered in the book to be kept as aforesaid by the employer, and in like manner the name and description of every person, who shall contract to labor otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, shall be so entered. Such book shall be open to the inspector of laborers, who shall have power to muster all laborers and other persons lastly hereinbefore mentioned, and to verify the accuracy of the entries in such book.

Penalty for omission to furnish such report or for submitting false report.

103. If any employer shall refuse or wilfully omit duly to send in any such return, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Periodical inspection of laborers to be made by inspector.

104. Every inspector of laborers shall once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborers, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed; and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be brought before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper.

Books to be kept by inspector.

Every such inspector shall keep books in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, direct.

Annual report.

Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

Such report open to inspection by employer.

Magistrate may at any time inspect laborers' buildings used by them, &c.

105. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, camp, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him with his contract, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

Penalty for obstructing inspection or inquiry.

If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection, or inquiry, made under either of the two preceding sections, such employer or other person as aforesaid shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each such offence.

Chapter 10.—*Regulation of Labor.*

Schedule of daily tasks to be framed.

106. Every employer shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the inspector previously obtained, fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and shall frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

Maximum amount of labor.

107. No laborer shall be bound to work under his contract more than six days in one week, or more than six hours consecutively, or more than nine hours on any one day.

Inspector may submit schedule to a committee.

108. If at any time the inspector considers such schedule of daily tasks or any part thereof to be unreasonable, he shall refer the consideration of such schedule to a committee consisting of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or on his default by the inspector.

Committee to revise schedule.

109. In case the said committee or the majority in number thereof are of opinion that the daily tasks in such schedule contained, or any of them, are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce such daily tasks in such manner as they shall deem reasonable, and such schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

Chapter 11.—*Incapacity for Labor.*

Inspector may suspend contract of any laborer temporarily unfitted for labor.

110. It shall be lawful for the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract of such laborer, or any particular term thereof, if such laborer shall be, in the judgment of such inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the inspector on the contract. Provided also that every such laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive such subsistence money from his employer as shall be considered sufficient by the inspector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

111. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Discharge of laborers permanently incapacitated.

112. If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers, any laborer shall be permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section 104. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Chapter 12.—*Necessary Provision for Laborers.*

Sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

113. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any labor district, the employer of such laborers shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice.

Hospital, medicines, &c., to be provided.

114. Every employer shall be bound to provide for his laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation, and such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma as licentiate in medicine, from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers.

Inquiry whether employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

115. It shall be lawful for any inspector or assistant inspector who is himself a magistrate, to institute within his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an inquiry whether such employer has provided for his laborers sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice. On the complaint of any inspector or assistant inspector a similar inquiry may be made by a magistrate.

Punishment for gross neglect as to house accommodation, &c., and for wilfully omitting to comply with the order of the magistrate in such respect.

116. If the employer is convicted of gross neglect in not having provided sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice, such employer shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. In any case where a magistrate shall find that proper or sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice, has not been provided, he may order the employer to provide such proper and sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice. If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall, on conviction, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees a day for every day that such omission continues. In default of payment by the employer of the last mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

117. Wherever such sufficient hospital accommodation or such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale, or such medical officer as aforesaid, shall not have been provided, the employer or other person through whose wilful default the same shall not have been provided shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine for every week during which any such default continues.

Penalty for failure to provide hospital accommodation, &c.

Chapter 13.—*Localities unfit for the Residence of Laborers.*

118. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is by reason of climate, situation, or condition unfit for the residence of laborers, he shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the magistrate of the district, and such magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for the residence of laborers. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of laborers, when such persons are available. If the magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of laborers he may, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons whom he may deem qualified.

Inspector to report.

Magistrate to summon committee.

Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such information on the subject as the owner of the estate, or the employer or inspector, may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, shall be of opinion that such estate or any portion thereof be unfit for the residence of laborers, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion of estate as may be found unfit for the residence of laborers.

Proceedings of committee.

If committee finds unfit, contract to be void as regards such locality.

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate of the same employer in the same district.

Proviso as regards other localities.

119. If it shall at any time appear that the number of laborers (as well laborers defined by this Act as others) who have died on any estate or portion of an estate during the preceding twelve months, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers (as well laborers defined by this Act as others) employed thereon during such period than 7 per centum, or if the average annual number of laborers (as well laborers defined by this Act as others) who have died on such estate or portion thereof during the preceding three years bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers (as well laborers defined by this Act as others) employed thereon during such period than 7 per centum, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters:—

Lieutenant-Governor how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent., or if the average of 3 years exceeds 7 per cent.

Matters to be inquired into.

(1) The cause or causes of such mortality.

(2) The want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality.

(3) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion thereof for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof.

Such medical officer shall proceed with as little delay as possible, and shall hear and record such information on the subject of the several matters aforesaid as the owner of such estate or portion thereof, or the employer, or inspector may desire to place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion thereof, and shall make his report expressing the reasons of his opinion and transmit the same with the recorded information and notes of his inspection of such estate or portion thereof to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Medical officer to report.

If the Lieutenant-Governor, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information, and notes, shall be of opinion that such mortality was caused by the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or the employer, and that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers by reason of the want of due care or precaution, and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare in writing that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers. Such declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the same effect as the finding of a committee under the last preceding section.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare estate unfit for residence.

Contracts to be void as regards that estate.

120. Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of either of the two preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for the residence of laborers, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for the residence of laborers, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Penalty on employer permitting laborer to reside in locality declared to be unfit.

Chapter 14.—Offences committed by Laborers.

Penalty on laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause.

121. Any laborer, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may, on conviction by a magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claims to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall be continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

122. If any laborer deserts from his employer's service, and no magistrate is resident within ten miles of the place where such laborer may be found, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that any person, who shall apprehend a laborer under the provisions of this section, shall without delay give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

To be taken to nearest magistrate.

Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and, if such magistrate be authorized to deal with the case, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer, under custody, to the magistrate or bench of magistrates authorized to deal with such case, who shall thereupon adjudicate upon such charge.

Procedure upon complaint of desertion.

Upon complaint made to a magistrate by an employer, or any person acting on his behalf, that a laborer has deserted from his employer's service, such magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance of such laborer, or a warrant for his arrest, and appoint a day for the hearing of the complaint without previously examining the complainant.

Punishment.

Every laborer who deserts from his employer's service shall on conviction be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month; and every laborer who, after having been convicted of desertion, shall again desert from his employer's service, shall, on conviction as aforesaid, be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to two months; and every laborer who, after having been twice convicted of desertion, shall again desert, shall, on conviction as aforesaid, be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, which may extend to three months.

Compensation for wrongful arrest.

If it appears to the magistrate or to the bench of magistrates adjudicating upon any such charge as is mentioned in this section, that such laborer has been apprehended or arrested without sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for such magistrate or bench of magistrates to impose a fine not exceeding fifty rupees on the employer, at whose instance such laborer has been apprehended or arrested, or to award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to such laborer, and such compensation shall be paid by the employer at whose instance such laborer has been apprehended or arrested.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

123. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in section 124, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as is provided in section 124, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided in section 96.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

124. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the inspector on the back of the contract.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

125. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to a magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract; and such magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer; and in that case such magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

Expense of restoring deserting laborer to be paid by employer.

126. Every employer who obtains an order for the return or forwarding of any laborer who has deserted, shall pay the expense incurred in such return or forwarding, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such return or forwarding.

Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

127. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Other person enticing away, harbouring, or employing laborer under contract.

128. Any person who knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

Chapter 15.—*Complaints made by Laborers.*

Employer to give notice to inspector if laborer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of contract.

129. If any laborer states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement is made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspectors, and in default of so doing, such person shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Inspector how to proceed on receipt of notice, or if complaint is made to him,

130. Whenever any inspector of laborers receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, is made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

or if he has reason to believe that there is ground for a complaint.

Procedure.
Penalty for obstructing service of, or disobedience to, summons.

131. For the purposes of such inquiry the inspector may summon such laborer and any witnesses. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, in any way wilfully obstructs the service of, or obedience to, such summons; or if the laborer or any witness summoned intentionally omits to attend as required in such summons, he shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

132. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period of the contract of such complainant.

If complaint is well-founded.

133. If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well-founded, he shall, if himself a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case according to due course of law.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

134. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it is proved to the satisfaction of a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear for two months, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to such magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the magistrate shall levy the entire sum by distress and sale of any moveable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer.

Compensation may be given if arrear is for two months.

Contract may be declared cancelled if employer is convicted of maltreatment by session court, or twice by magistrate;

135. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the court of session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable under the said Code by a magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer, or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer; it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancelment shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

or if wages are in arrear for four months;

or if ill-usage is proved.

Chapter 16.—*Determination of Contract.*

Laborer may appear before the inspector to register completion of contract.

136. Every laborer who has completed the term of his contract shall be forthwith entitled to appear before the inspector or assistant inspector in order that the completion of his contract may be registered.

Penalty if employer detains, or omits to report.

If an employer detains such laborer after the completion of his contract, or fails to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

137. If any laborer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and, in case no sufficient cause should be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall, on conviction by a magistrate, be punished with fine.

Power to redeem contract.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

Value of unexpired term of contract.

138. Every laborer the period of whose contract has expired, or whose contract has been rescinded by the mutual consent of the parties thereto, or whose contract has been cancelled or redeemed under the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in the form set forth in schedule (F) annexed to this Act.

Certificate to be given of determination of contract.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See Section* 15.)

Form of Contract between Emigrant and Employer.

"This contract made under Bengal Act VII of 1873, between (*emigrant's name*) of the one part and (*employer's name*) of the other part. Whereas the said (*employer's name*) has promised the said (*emigrant's name*) (hereinafter called 'the emigrant') that, if he the said emigrant do proceed to the district (*name of*) in (*name of labor district*) and do remain and labor therein on the estate of the said (*employer's name*) his successors, representatives and assigns (hereinafter called 'the employer'), he the said employer will from the date of the arrival of the said emigrant on such estate pay or cause to be paid to the said emigrant Rs. as wages for such labor monthly, for years from the date of the arrival of the said emigrant on such estate, and that during such period he the said employer will supply or cause to be supplied to the said emigrant rice according to the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the said Act at a price not exceeding

Now this contract witnesseth that the said emigrant doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise by the said employer and of the agreement by him hereinafter contained, agree with the said employer that he the said emigrant will, so soon after the execution of these presents as he shall be required so to do, proceed to the said district (*name of*) in (*name of labor district*), and will there remain and labor on the estate of the said employer for a period of years from the date of his the said emigrant's arrival on such estate. And this contract further witnesseth that the said employer doth hereby, in consideration of the said agreement by the said emigrant, agree with the said emigrant that he the said employer will with all convenient despatch after the execution of these presents, convey or cause to be conveyed the said emigrant free of all costs unto the estate of the said employer in the district aforesaid, and will from the date of his the said emigrant's arrival on such estate employ the said emigrant as a laborer for the period aforesaid, and will pay or cause to be paid to the said emigrant Rs. as wages for such labor monthly, and will supply or cause to be supplied to the said emigrant rice according to the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the said Act at a price not exceeding

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands the day of 187 "

Form of Description of Emigrant.

Name of laborer.	Father's name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Period of service.
					Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	

Note.—If the contract is one under section 24 or 25, it must be signed by the garden-sirdar on behalf of the employer; if under section 57, by the employer with whom the emigrant intends to contract, or his agent. It must, if under section 24, be executed before the magistrate; if under section 25 or 57, before the superintendent of emigration. The execution of the contract must be attested by the superintendent of emigration or by the magistrate, who must also append to the foot thereof a certificate to the following effect:

"I hereby certify that before the within-mentioned (*emigrant's name*) signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

(Sd.) ———

Superintendent of Emigration, or Magistrate."

SCHEDULE B.

(*See Section* 16.)

FORM OF GARDEN-SIRDAR'S CERTIFICATE.

"*Garden-Sirdar's Certificate, required under Section* 16 *of Bengal Act VII of* 1873.

Name of garden-sirdar.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Height.		General appearance and characteristic marks.	Name of place and description of lands on which labor is to be performed.	District (or Calcutta) where natives are to be engaged.	Number of natives the bearer is authorized to engage.	*Name of contractor to whose depôt natives should be conveyed.	Remarks.
				Feet.	In.						

* *N.B.*—If the number of natives engaged exceed twenty, they will have to go to a contractor's depôt.

Countersigned (under section 19) on the 187 , six months from which date this certificate ceases to be in force.

Magistrate of

(Sd.)

Employer."

Dated 187 .

SCHEDULE C.

(*See Sections* 14 *and* 33.)

FORM OF CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE.

"A. B. is hereby licensed to act, throughout the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as a contractor for engaging and supplying natives for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act VII of 1873 (B.C.).

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated, Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration."

SCHEDULE D.

(*See Sections* 14 *and* 38.)

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

"C. D. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of A. B., a licensed contractor, as a recruiter for engaging or inducing natives to proceed to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act VII of 1873 (B.C.).

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated, Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration."

SCHEDULE E.

(*See Sections* 61 *and* 67.)

FORM OF EMIGRANT'S PASS.

Name of emigrant.	Age.	Father's name.	Name of employer.	Place in which emigrant has contracted to labor.	Place of disembarkation.

"The emigrants above described are permitted to embark on the , which will leave on the , for the purpose of proceeding to the district of

Dated, the day of

(Sd.) R. M.,

Contractor [*or Garden-sirdar*] (*if any*).

Dated, the day of

(Sd.) G. D.,

Superintendent of Emigration (*if required*).

Dated, the day of

(Sd.) A. L.,

Embarkation Agent."

Note.—The names of any number of emigrants proceeding in the same vessel may be entered in one pass.

SCHEDULE F.

(*See Section* 138.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE ON DETERMINATION OF CONTRACT.

"I hereby certify that the contract entered into on the day of 18 , under Bengal Act VII of 1873, between [*laborer's name*] of the one part, and [*employer's name*] of the other part, has been determined by effluxion of time (or 'by mutual consent,' or 'under the provisions of section of the said Act,' as the case may be).

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand day of 187 .

Inspector of Laborers."

Form of Description of Emigrant.

Name of laborer.	Father's name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Period of service.
					Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	

H. MILLETT,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Legislative Depts.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has to invite the special attention of officers of Government, and of all others concerned with the transport of laborers to the north-eastern tea districts and their employment there, to the new Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 for amending the law relating to that subject, and for regulating contract labor and service in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

2. One of the important changes made by this Act, to which particular attention must be drawn, is that by which time-expired coolies are no longer subject to the ordinary provisions of the Act. A laborer subject to the provisions of the Act is defined in Section 2 to mean any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1863, Bengal Act VI of 1865, Bengal Act II of 1870, or this Act, *during the duration of such contract*, and no longer.

3. The door is also opened by Section 7 to a new class of free laborers under contracts for terms not exceeding one year, who also, after their arrival in the labor districts, will not be subject to the ordinary provisions of the Act.

4. Employers, however, must not overlook the fact that under Sections 100-103 they must enter in their books and returns all persons employed on their gardens, whether they are laborers as defined in the Act or not, distinguishing between each class of laborers; and Inspectors have power to muster both classes of coolies to verify the books and returns. This is a matter of much importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Inspectors will take immediate steps to introduce the classification of laborers required in the books and returns, and see that managers of gardens are made aware of their obligations. Inspectors must also habitually use their power to muster and distinguish the two classes, and see that it is fully understood which are bound by the provisions of the Act, and which are free laborers serving under ordinary contracts, or as monthly or daily laborers who are not liable to be dealt with, seized or punished, otherwise than under the ordinary law.

5. It will be observed that under Section 122 employers can arrest a deserting laborer without warrant and without the assistance of a police officer, only if no Magistrate is resident within 10 miles of the place where such a laborer may be found. The Lieutenant-Governor stated in Council his wish, which he now repeats, that efforts should be made to establish in places remote from the regular head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions, magisterial Benches which should dispose of such cases. A selected planter and a trustworthy native, such as a mouzadar or other qualified resident, might sit together as Honorary Magistrates, or Benches might be otherwise fairly constituted with powers which would admit of repeal and revision by the Deputy Commissioner. Deputy Commissioners are requested to consider, and submit at an early date, proposals for giving effect to this suggestion. By the 3rd clause of Section 122, a form of procedure more summary than the ordinary is permitted in desertion cases. But, again, it must not be overlooked, in dealing with these cases, that, under the last clause of Section 122, laborers apprehended or arrested without sufficient cause are entitled to compensation.

6. Employers using garden sirdars to recruit laborers will not fail to observe that, under Section 20, each laborer must be registered before the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district within which the engagement was made, or through which he *shall first pass* on the road to his destination.

7. Magistrates of districts on the route to Assam or Cachar should notice, with reference to Section 72, that the power to stop batches of emigrants proceeding otherwise than in vessels carrying more than 20 persons has been taken away. As regards vessels liable to inspection, the duty must be done properly and thoroughly, but not so as to cause any unnecessary delay. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, if all is right and in order, there will be no more delay caused to licensed vessels than is absolutely necessary. It is a great object to make the voyage as short as possible.

8. By comparing Sections 76 and 78, it will be seen that a distinction is made between contract emigrants detained for treatment or otherwise for their own benefit, and non-contract emigrants who can only be detained if their proceeding endangers the health of others. There is no special provision in the law for recovering expenses incurred on behalf of the latter class. They must be kept by the sirdar in charge, or, if they are paupers, must be dealt with like any other pauper in charitable dispensaries.

9. Special attention is required to the new Sections 118-120 regarding unhealthy localities. It will be seen that a great improvement has been made on the indefiniteness of the old law.

10. Attention should be given to the new forms appended to the Act which should be brought into use at once.

11. The character of the embarkation agent's functions must also not be overlooked by the medical officer at Goalundo, who will perform the functions of embarkation agent and medical inspector at that place. An "emigrant" is any person who has engaged to go to a labor district, whether under the Act or not, and by Section 67 an emigrant not under the Act cannot be embarked on a vessel carrying more than twenty persons without a pass from the embarkation agent, which the agent will give only after being satisfied that the emigrant has no serious contagious disease or anything else making him disagreeable and dangerous to others. Beyond this, however, the embarkation agent is not to interfere with free emigrants.

12. Generally, the Lieutenant-Governor would remark that the free labor clauses of the Act mainly depend for their efficacy on the facilities given for free emigration, and those again mainly depend on roads, steamers, and appliances. The Government is making through roads from the western districts to Doobree, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, as far as Doobree on one side and Chuttuck on the other, there will be no difficulty after a little time. The local officers must at once set themselves to consider the lines of communication beyond those points, from Doobree to Goalparah, Gowhatty, and Upper Assam, and from Chuttuck to Sylhet and Cachar, and possibly by Shillong to Assam, reporting on the subject fully.

ORDERED—

(1) That this Resolution be published in the *Gazette* for general information;

(2) that a copy be sent to Dr. Grant, the Superintendent of Labor Transport (who will now, under Sections 2 and 12, become Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta), for careful study in connection with the new Act, and immediate action with reference to paragraph 10;

(3) that a copy be sent to Dr. Nicolson, the Medical Officer at Goalundo (who is appointed to be Embarkation Agent and Medical Inspector at that place), with special reference to paragraph 11 of the Resolution. Dr. Nicolson will carefully attend to all the provisions of the Act regulating the duties of his appointment;

(4) that copies of the new Act, with this Resolution, be forwarded to each district officer in Assam, Goalparah, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to the Inspector of Emigrants in Upper Assam, for information and guidance, and distribution to all managers of tea gardens within their jurisdiction;

(5) that copies be also sent to all Commissioners in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, for information, and communication to their subordinate Magistrates;

(6) that copies be also sent to the Landholders' Association and to the Agents of all Tea Companies in Calcutta as entered in the Calcutta Directory.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, to make the following—

Rules for regulating the Engagement and Transport of Native Emigrants to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and for the inspection and accommodation of such Emigrants.

PART I.

I.—Definition of Terms and General Rules.

1. *Statute Adult*—Means any emigrant or dependent, of or above the age of ten years, or *two* children, not being infants, under the age of ten years.

Infant—Means any child, of or below the age of two years.

Children—Means Boys and Girls between the ages of two and ten years.

Dependent—Means any woman, or any minor under 16 years of age, or any aged relative of any emigrant, permitted to proceed to the labor districts, under Section 93 of the Act, without having entered into an engagement.

2. The Forms and Returns attached to these Rules are those laid down by Government for the several purposes specified in the heading of each; and shall be taken as part of these Rules.

3. Clothing, provisions, and medical drugs shall be provided for emigrants in depôt and in transit, according to the scales attached to these Rules in Schedules A to E.

II.—Subordination of Officers, and submission of Reports.

4. All Superintendents of Emigration, Embarkation Agents, and Medical Inspectors, appointed under Section 12 of the Act, shall act under general instructions received through the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta; and all reports and returns shall be made through him.

Annual Reports.

5. Superintendents of Emigration at all other places than Calcutta, Embarkation Agents, and Medical Inspectors shall submit, as early as possible after the close of each official year, a report reviewing all the operations of the previous official year connected with the recruitment and transport of emigrants within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions, to the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta, who thereafter shall submit to Government his annual report for the same period, based not only on the information available in his own office, but also on that furnished by the aforesaid officers in their respective reports, and treating of the following points, viz., the management and condition of the depôts licensed under the Act; the conduct of recruitment; the sickness and mortality amongst emigrants whilst in depôt; the result of the medical examination of emigrants in depôt prior to their being passed as laborers for the tea districts; the number of emigrants forwarded to the tea districts; the results of the passage thereto with special reference to mortality; and such other matters as should be brought to the notice of Government.

6. Each Inspector of Laborers, appointed under Section 98, shall submit his annual report to Government through the Commissioner of the Division within the local limits of which he is required to perform the duties imposed on him by the Act, and the report shall be based, not only on the information supplied by the half-yearly returns of employers of laborers under Section 100, but principally on the results of his personal periodical inspections of laborers required under Section 104, which shall be made at least once in six months. The Annual Report shall treat of the following points, viz., the number of laborers of different classes on each plantation during the year under report, distinguishing between the laborers of the preceding year and fresh arrivals, and between laborers as defined by Act VII of 1873 and persons otherwise engaged; the causes and extent of sickness and mortality amongst the laborers of different classes; the number of births; the average amount of the earnings of laborers under contract and others; the number of convictions for crime, and the nature of the crimes committed; the treatment and condition of laborers and their families located on each plantation; the nature of the house accommodation assigned to laborers; the degree of medical care bestowed on the sick, and the nature and extent of the hospital arrangements; the number of laborers under the Act whose contracts may have been determined during the year; and generally of the working of the Act and the position of the laborers in his jurisdiction.

III.—Fees payable under the Act.

7. The following shall be the amount of the several fees payable under the provisions of the Act:—

Under Section 33 the fee for a contractor's license shall be Rs. 100.

Under Section 38 the fee for a recruiter's license shall be Rs. 16.

Under Sections 23 and 46, the fee for registration shall be one rupee and eight annas.

Under Section 62 the fee for license of emigrant vessels shall be four annas for every emigrant.

Under Section 95 the yearly rate payable by employers shall be one rupee eight annas for each laborer.

8. Under Sections 21 and 42 it shall be left to the Magistrate in each case to decide before what medical officer the intending emigrant shall be taken for medical examination. The Magistrate shall pay to such medical officer, from the registration fees realized under the Act, the sum of two annas for each such examination.

IV.—Rules for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts; for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts, and during transport to a labor district.

Duties of Superintendent of Emigration.

9. Depôts shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Emigration, and shall be licensed only when their site and internal arrangements have been approved by him and the Medical Inspector.

10. All reasonable orders of the Superintendent and the Medical Inspector shall be carried out by the contractors and their employés, on pain of cancelment of license.

11. The Superintendent or his assistant shall visit the depôts constantly, and see that the provisions of the Act are fully carried out in the case

of all emigrants and their accompanying dependents entering the depôts, and that their prospects and engagements are understood by them.

Duties of Medical Inspectors and other medical officers.

12. The sanitary state of the depôts shall be the special care of the Medical Inspector. He shall visit the depôts constantly, and see that all necessary precautions are taken against communicable disease, that the hospital and other medical arrangements at the depôts are sufficient, and that all emigrants unprotected against small-pox are duly vaccinated, and generally, that the depôt arrangements are medically satisfactory.

13. A resident medical officer, to be licensed by the Medical Inspector, shall be appointed by the contractor to each depôt. He shall be paid by the contractor, but be directly responsible to the Medical Inspector, who shall give him written instructions for his guidance. He shall not be dismissed without the Medical Inspector's consent, and his name shall be registered in the Superintendent's office. He shall keep a medical diary in a form to be prescribed by the Medical Inspector, and shall, besides his other duties, assist in making out the monthly returns of sickness and mortality.

14. No medical officer shall be allowed to proceed in charge of emigrants to the labor districts until he shall have obtained a license from the Medical Inspector; and in the case of vessels carrying 200 emigrants and upwards no such license shall be given to any person who is not a licentiate in medicine, or declared qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant-Governor. All such officers shall be subordinate to the Medical Inspector, shall obey his orders and directions, and keep such diaries and make such returns as he or the Superintendent may prescribe.

What contractors have to provide at depôts.

15. The site of the depôt shall be cleared, levelled, and drained, and all exposed wells, tanks, &c., properly fenced in and protected from surface drainage, if necessary, by the construction of masonry drains.

16. Sleeping-sheds, distinct from cooking-sheds, shall be provided with raised *machans*, or wooden platforms, high enough to admit of the floor below being easily cleaned; and mats shall be supplied in all cases where the platforms are not wooden.

17. Air and light shall be admitted freely through large doors, windows, and open spaces sheltered by the eaves, especially when walls are mud-plastered; and movable *jhamps* shall be fitted to doors and windows.

18. Every sleeping-shed shall be licensed to accommodate emigrants at the uniform rate of not less than 14 superficial feet of space to each statute adult.

19. Cooking-sheds, with fire-places or *choolas* arranged in an orderly row, shall have mud-plastered walls, and, if possible, tiled roofs; and a proper receptacle for kitchen refuse, rice-water, &c., shall be provided.

20. Separate hospitals for ordinary and contagious cases, and separate wards for male and female patients, shall be provided. The wards shall be dry, well-raised, thoroughly ventilated, well-lighted, and furnished with wooden or iron cots.

21. A dispensary, with accommodation for the resident medical officer of the depôt, shall be placed in a convenient situation, and provided with such necessary fittings and furniture as the Medical Inspector may direct.

22. A plentiful supply of good water for drinking, cooking, and washing, shall be always provided. In Calcutta depôts, water for drinking and cooking shall be obtained from the municipal hydrants, and carefully stored, in sufficient quantity, in clean iron tanks fitted with covers and taps.

23. Privies shall be separately provided for males and females, be properly roofed, and thoroughly well ventilated and lighted. They shall be placed in an accessible position, to be approved of by the Superintendent. The plan of the latrine, and the system adopted for the daily removal of night-soil and other refuse matter, shall be subject to the approval of the Medical Inspector.

Other duties of contractors.

24. If the contractor does not himself live on his depôt premises, he shall appoint a proper person as his agent, who shall reside there constantly and conduct the business on the contractor's responsibility. Every such agent shall be registered in the Superintendent's office.

25. Any offence against the rules committed by a contractor or his agent at Goalundo, or at any other place of embarkation, shall affect such contractor in the same way as though it had been committed at Calcutta.

26. Every contractor shall explain to his recruiters the nature of the duties entrusted to them, and furnish them with passes (Section 39) and with license and descriptive forms (Section 38), the latter being correctly filled in and signed by the contractor; and also with copies of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, and written applications to the Superintendent for recruiting licenses.

27. Contractors shall insist on their recruiters and writers being accurate in all that they enter when filling in registration, embarkation, and other lists and forms. Names, ages, birth-places, &c., shall be correctly given throughout; and contractors or their agents shall furnish their recruiters with blank forms and copies of any orders that may be necessary under the Act and rules.

28. At each depôt there shall be kept a visiting book in which the Superintendent and Medical Inspector shall enter their orders and the dates of their visits.

29. Depôt gates shall be in charge of a durwan, and shall be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Procedure on arrival of emigrants at depôt and thereafter.

30. On arrival of emigrants at the depôt, they shall be inspected by the contractor or his agent and by the resident medical officer; their names shall be entered in the depôt register, and their arrival reported in the forenoon of the next day to the Superintendent.

31. The contractor shall ascertain that those sections of the Act that provide for the registration, proper care, and treatment of emigrants previous to their entering the depôt, have been complied with; and shall immediately detain and report any recruiter, garden-sirdar, or other person in charge who may be found to have infringed the law.

32. The contractor directly, or through his agent, shall be responsible for the good treatment and care of the emigrants, and shall obey the instructions of the Medical Inspector, to whom especially he shall be responsible for the sanitary state of the depôt, and the feeding, clothing, and medical treatment of its inmates.

33. Excepting those whose state of health may prevent it, all emigrants shall be compelled to bathe on their arrival in depôt, and their cast-off

ragged clothes shall be gathered and destroyed at once.

34. All emigrants, especially women, shall be decently and cleanly clothed, according to the scale laid down; and every article (clothing, blankets, &c.), whether new or old, that is soiled or smells offensively, shall be thoroughly washed and dried before it is issued.

35. The emigrants shall be called out daily at 5 A. M. in the hot season, and at 7 A. M. in the cold season. A muster-roll shall be called, and the resident medical officer, after careful examination, shall enter the names of the sick in his diary, which shall be countersigned by the contractor.

36. Neither cooking, feeding, nor smoking shall be permitted in the sleeping-sheds, which shall be kept very clean and well ventilated.

37. Certain hours, to be fixed from time to time by the Superintendent, shall be set apart for cooking and feeding; and no cooking shall be allowed at any other time, except for invalids; nor in any place except the cooking-sheds, where emigrants may feed and smoke also.

38. Meals shall be punctually issued according to the scale sanctioned for use on steamers, &c., and shall be examined by the resident medical officer before being served out; and, when necessary, food suitable for motherless infants and invalids (fresh milk, soup, sago, &c.) shall be freshly prepared and regularly supplied throughout the twenty-four hours. Any neglect of infants or invalids on the part of the contractor, or resident medical officer, shall render such contractor or medical officer, liable to withdrawal of license.

39. After meals the cooking-sheds shall be carefully swept out by the emigrants and all cooking utensils be thoroughly cleaned by the cooks; no stale food shall be retained either in the vessels or by the emigrants: the resident medical officer and cooks shall see to this daily.

40. Excepting the hospital, privies, drains, and receptacles for kitchen and other filth, which must be kept constantly cleaned by the mehters, every part of the depôt, the garden, sheds, feeding utensils, clothing, &c., shall be kept clean and in good order by the emigrants, who shall be regularly and healthfully employed, short of fatigue, and be as much as possible in the open air. Gardening should be encouraged.

41. The sheds, hospitals, privies, drains, &c., shall be constantly looked after, and any defects be immediately remedied. Mud-plastered walls shall be whitewashed once a month.

42. Emigrants shall wash their clothes at least twice a week when possible, and shall bathe daily at a fixed time. A liberal supply of soap shall be provided always.

43. They shall be compelled to dust out and air their clothes and blankets daily, and shall not be allowed to remain in damp clothes.

44. Emigrants shall not be permitted to wash their clothes or persons in tanks, the water of which is used for drinking purposes; a separate tank shall be selected for the purpose.

45. Excreta from the hospital or privies, and filth of any description, shall not be buried within at least 1,000 feet of any source of drinking water; nor be thrown into stagnant pools and *nullahs* which may happen to be unavoidably near the depôts.

46. The chuprassees on duty shall be constantly about the depôt preserving order and cleanliness everywhere, especially when cooking, feeding, and inspections are conducted. They shall see that no jungle or rubbish is permitted to accumulate in the depôt compound, that the space under and around the sleeping sheds, hospitals, &c., are kept clean, and that the mehters do their work regularly.

47. Excepting the lights in the dispensary or hospital and the durwan's room, all lights and fires shall be put out by 9 o'clock P. M.

48. The emigrants shall be properly distributed at night in their sleeping sheds according to the number each shed is licensed to accommodate, and be prevented from crowding together.

Outbreaks of sickness in depôt.

49. The contractor or his agent shall immediately report the arrival or occurrence in depôt of any case of cholera or small-pox to the Medical Inspector.

50. He shall not send sick emigrants to any other than the depôt hospital; nor remove them from there, nor from the depôt, without the written permission of the Medical Inspector.

Vaccination.

51. He shall arrange with the Superintendent-General of Vaccination for the vaccination of all persons in the depôt who are unprotected from small-pox.

52. Clothing, blankets, mats, &c., that have been in contact with communicable disease (*e.g.*, small-pox or cholera), hospital dressings, foul rags, and all combustible filth, shall be regularly and thoroughly burnt in a safe and suitable place, and in the presence of the resident medical officer.

Detention in depôt.

53. Emigrants shall invariably be detained at least *four days* in the Calcutta depôts; but they shall not be detained, without being put on contract, longer than thirty days: and monthly returns of emigrants in depôt shall be forwarded by the contractor to the Superintendent.

54. Emigrants in depôt, for whom the contractor fails to provide contracts within thirty days of their arrival at the depôt, shall be returned without delay, through the Superintendent's office, to the places where they were engaged, at the expense of the contractor, unless they, in the Superintendent's presence, agree to accept release on the spot. All disqualified emigrants also shall be dealt with in the same manner, excepting those suffering from sickness, who shall not be forwarded until they are cured, or are in a fit state to travel.

Emigrants engaged in batches of less than 20 by garden-sirdars.

55. If emigrants recruited by garden-sirdars, under the provisions of Sections 19 to 32 of the Act, are brought to a depôt, they shall be subject in all respects, save as regards the execution of their contracts, to the provisions of these rules respecting emigrants recruited on behalf of contractors. They shall obey all the depôt rules, and be subject to all the inspections that other emigrants undergo. Separate lists shall, however, be kept of the members of each such gang, and of its dependents.

Preparations for despatch to labor districts.

56. Every contractor preparing to despatch emigrants to Assam, Cachar, or Sylhet, shall ascertain whether others purpose doing so by the same opportunity or at the same time; and shall, in communication with them and the steam agents concerned, and subject to the Superintendent's approval, fix the dates of despatch from Calcutta and arrange accordingly, allowing ample time for the discharge of all duties connected with the transport of emigrants under the Act.

57. No emigrants shall be despatched from a depôt in which cholera has appeared, until the Medical Inspector has satisfied himself after a due period of observation that the disease has ceased.

58. If the total number of emigrants and dependents to be despatched exceed fifty *souls*, and there be no medical officer appointed under Section 70 to the charge of the emigrants on the vessel conveying them, a medical officer shall be nominated to go in charge of them. He shall procure a license from the Medical Inspector.

59. When the employer or his agent has noted the emigrants selected by him in the certificate of health, a written application for a final medical inspection shall be sent to the Medical Inspector at least two days before the date of despatch from Calcutta. The medical officer, if any, who is to accompany the emigrants, shall be present at the final inspection by the Medical Inspector, and if satisfied with the condition of the emigrants made over to him, shall sign certificates to that effect.

60. Notice shall be sent at least one day before the date of despatch to the Superintendent, who shall place the emigrants on contract.

61. When the emigrants are assembled before the Superintendent to have their contracts explained, they shall have their copies of register in their hands, and their blankets, clothing, and utensils, according to scale, arranged beside them all ready for inspection.

62. The contractor shall be responsible for making all necessary provision to ensure the health, safety, and comfort of emigrants during transit He shall supply provisions, clothing, medical stores, attendants, &c., according to the prescribed scales, and furnish all forms, registers, lists, &c., correctly filled in up to date of embarkation. Any neglect or carelessness shall subject him to withdrawal of his license.

63. The Superintendent or his assistant, and the contractor or his agent, shall be present at every despatch of emigrants, and their stores, &c., by train, steamers, or boats, of which the contractor shall give early notice to the Superintendent or his assistant.

64. Previous to every despatch, either by land or water, the emigrants shall be provided with a cooked meal.

65. Provisions, and the establishment of cooks, peons, topasses, shall precede or accompany, but shall never *follow* the emigrants on their way to the place of embarkation.

66. A medical officer and medical stores shall accompany them throughout the journey from Calcutta, if more than 50 go together at one time. For small batches, the sirdar or agent in charge shall be provided with a few simple remedies.

Transit by train.

67. Every provision shall be made for sudden cases of illness during transit. *Doolies* or other suitable means of conveyance shall be always in readiness at the railway station and place of embarkation.

68. Any emigrant suddenly taken ill at the railway station shall, in company with his or her dependents if they desire it, be sent to the depôt hospital in charge of a trustworthy peon, who shall deliver the patient, his *contract*, and all his clothes, blankets, utensils, &c. (according to scale), to the resident medical officer of the depôt, who shall give the peon a receipt.

69. The emigrants with the medical officer or agent in charge shall be at the railway station fully half an hour before the train starts, and all shall be safely in their places at least five minutes before the train moves.

70. In the carriages, emigrants shall be allowed at least four superficial feet of space to each statute adult, and there shall under no circumstances be more than sixty adults to each carriage.

71. In Calcutta good drinking water from the municipal pipes shall be supplied in a sufficient number of covered jars conveniently placed with the emigrants in each carriage.

72. It shall be arranged between the medical officer or agent and the railway guard in charge, that those who desire to get out of the train at any intermediate watering station, where time and weather permit, shall be allowed to do so, but that they shall be safely in their places fully five minutes before the train starts, and all shall be warned against attempting to get in or out of the carriages while in motion.

73. The contractor or agent, immediately on arriving at the Sealdah Station, shall send a telegram to the contractor's agent at the place of embarkation, reporting the intended despatch of emigrants, and ordering a cooked meal to be prepared against their arrival.

74. If the train journey be likely to occupy more than six hours, a supply of biscuits and sugar shall be distributed to the emigrants before they leave Calcutta, in the proportion of *two biscuits and an ounce of sugar to each statute adult;* and the doctor or agent in charge shall, under any circumstances, provide milk for infants, or young children that require it, during the journey.

Notice to Embarkation Agent.

75. The contractor's agent at the place of embarkation shall immediately on receipt of the telegram from Calcutta forward it for information to the Government Embarkation Agent.

76. The contractor or his agent shall send samples of the stores to be shipped with the emigrants for the approval of the Embarkation Agent, in time to admit of their being carefully examined before the final survey of stores on board.

Duties of Embarkation Agent and Medical Inspector at place of embarkation

77. The Medical Inspector at Goalundo shall see that the embarkation depôts are kept in proper order, and shall exercise the same powers in respect of them that the Superintendent of Emigration and Medical Inspector have in Calcutta, reporting for the Superintendent's information any failure of contractors or their employés to attend to his orders.

78. An "emigrant" being any person who has engaged to go to a labor district, whether under the Act or not, under Section 67 an emigrant not under the Act shall not be embarked on a vessel carrying more than twenty persons without a pass from the Embarkation Agent, which the Agent shall give only after being satisfied that the emigrant has no serious contagious disease or anything else making him disagreeable and dangerous to others. Beyond this, however, the Embarkation Agent shall not interfere with free emigrants.

Survey of vessels and stores.

79. Every vessel for which a license is required under Section 62 of the Act, shall be surveyed by the Embarkation Agent, to whom written application for survey shall be made by the master.

80. (*a.*) Primary survey shall be necessary, unless a vessel has been recently licensed for a former

trip. The deck space intended for laborers shall be cleared and shown to the Embarkation Agent, who, if he approve of it and the general fitness of the vessel, shall ascertain by measurement how many statute adults may be accommodated, after which the fittings prescribed shall be provided.

81. (4) When the fittings are completed, and the provisions on board carefully weighed and arranged for examination on deck according to their order in the provision list, the Embarkation Agent shall make a final survey of fittings and stores.

82. On receipt of the application for final survey, the Embarkation Agent shall communicate, if necessary, with the Medical Inspector, and with the doctor or agent going in charge, who shall be present at the survey.

83. If the batch is unusually large or there is much sickness, the Medical Inspector shall be consulted as to the propriety of sending additional medical aid, or an extra hospital boat.

84. The Embarkation Agent shall see that the fittings and stores are good and according to scale; and the Medical Inspector shall satisfy himself that the sanitary arrangements, hospital accommodation, and medical stores are also good and in accordance with what is prescribed.

85. A special examination shall be made by the Medical Inspector of any vessel in which much sickness has occurred on the voyage immediately preceding: and license shall be refused unless the master carry out such measures of disinfection, deck-caulking, &c., as the Medical Inspector may think necessary. If a vessel is found to be habitually unhealthy for emigrants license shall be refused her.

86. If emigrants are to be despatched in boats, an intelligent head manjee shall be selected by common consent of the others and appointed by the Embarkation Agent to exert general control over them in keeping the boats together, preserving order, and assisting the doctor or sirdars during the voyage. But it shall be distinctly understood by all that the appointment of a head manjee shall not in the least degree lessen the responsibility of each individual manjee. Under the law each one shall be personally liable for every offence or neglect of duty.

87. After everything has been examined and approved of, the master or manjee, and the doctor or sirdar in charge, shall sign the provision lists; and when the Superintendent is satisfied that all is correct, and that the master of the steamer, or head manjee in charge of the flotilla, has a copy of the Act and rules, he shall license the vessels.

Rules for survey of steamers and boats.

88. In making surveys of vessels the Embarkation Agent shall be guided by the following rules:—

(a.)—General Rules.

89. Exclusive of hospital space, gangways, ventilating hatches, space for crew and attendants, and —on boats—for rowing and bailing out, properly sheltered deck space shall be provided on board steamers, flats, and boats at the rate of twelve superficial feet to each statute adult during the months of November, December, and January, and of fourteen superficial feet for the rest of the year. Every infant also shall be allowed deck space, in the proportion of one-half of that which is prescribed for a statute adult.

90. Hospital space shall be provided for five per cent. of the total number of statute adults to be carried; but such space shall be allotted *at double the rate allowed for healthy adults*, viz., 24 or 28 superficial feet to each statute adult, according to season; making reasonable allowance for space occupied by medical stores, &c.

(b.)—Of Steamers and Flats.

91. It shall be ascertained that the term for which the engineer's and shipwright surveyor's certificates were granted has not expired.

92. No steamer shall be licensed except on condition that on the occurrence of serious sickness the flats will be towed astern, or that a proper hospital boat will be lashed alongside, or, best of all, that the entire upper deck of a flat—measured and licensed for the purpose—will be devoted to the use of the sick emigrants.

93. No steamer of doubtful power shall be permitted to tow two flats, especially during the months of June, July, August, September, and October, unless the master furnish a certificate of her power to the Embarkation Agent, who, if the result prove unsatisfactory, shall refuse a license for two flats on the next occasion; and any master who has been found evading the rules shall not be licensed again.

94. All fittings, &c., shall be provided entirely on board that vessel which is to convey the emigrants to their destination; but if necessary, and with the Medical Inspector's consent, the hospital may be furnished on an upper deck of the adjoining flat or steamer, if it accompany for the entire journey.

95. All roofs shall be strong, water-tight, and, if of corrugated iron, properly thatched or lined with matting, &c., as a protection against heat.

96. Outside, and enclosing the space for emigrants, there shall be (*a*) a good canvas curtain hanging from roof to deck, with a ventilating space under the eaves above, but fastening, when down, closely to the deck below; (*b*) a boarding one foot high, rising from the plank-sheer of the vessel; (*c*) a rope or wire netting, or a strong bamboo trellis-work, from plank to rail above.

97. Iron water tanks, with covers and taps, or a hand-pump complete, shall be placed conveniently and filled with the best water available—if in Calcutta, from the municipal hydrants—for the exclusive use of the emigrants.

98. One or two fire-proof cabooses, fitted inside with brick and plaster to accommodate the full number of boilers, according to scale, shall be firmly secured in the after-part of the vessel.

99. Privies, with canvas screens in front, shall be securely fitted *as far aft as possible*, and at some distance from the deck space for emigrants, their drinking water, and cooking places, &c.

100. There shall never be less than two distinct privies on board of any vessel, and the accommodation in this respect shall be according to such scale and after such pattern as the Embarkation Agent shall, from time to time, direct. Separate privies shall be provided for females, and on the opposite side of the deck to those for the males.

101. Two wash-deck tubs kept filled with water shall be placed near the privies; one for males, and the other for females.

102. A well-protected space for washing and bathing in shall be provided, and furnished with a canvas screen for women.

103. All dangerously exposed places near hatches, ladders, bathing-places, privies, communication and landing stages, shall be properly railed in.

104. Embarkation, landing, and all communicating stages likely to be used by emigrants shall be at least three feet wide, well fastened, and provided with hand rails; this shall be always remembered when emigrants are to be embarked or landed.

105. The lower end of the funnel and other heated parts near the deck space for emigrants shall be enclosed with matting, wood, or other non-conducting material, to the height of four or five feet.

106. The space for emigrants shall be protected also against spray from the paddle-wheels; otherwise space opposite the paddle-boxes on both sides of steamers, and on one side of a flat (if to be lashed alongside), shall not be measured for emigrants.

107. A secure place under lock and key shall be provided for the stores; the vegetables shall be hung up in convenient places, but not out of sight; and bamboos shall be fastened, fore and aft, along the central stanchions, near the emigrants' deck space, so that the emigrants may hang up their bundles and blankets for the day.

108. Horses, pigs, and other animals, shall not be allowed on the same deck with the emigrants unless a space of 20 feet in breadth intervene; and the animals shall be kept clean and secured. Sheep pens shall be fitted. Vicious animals shall not be allowed on the same vessel with the emigrants.

109. Two life buoys shall hang over or near the stern of every vessel, and the boats shall be in good order.

110. A good canvas screen shall be furnished to divide off hospital space, which shall be provided on the *upper deck* of a flat or steamer.

111. Lanterns shall be hung up in their places ready for use.

(c.)—Of Boats.

112. They shall be of moderate and uniform size, strong, water-tight, and provided with side windows and movable *jhamps*, *machan*, or plank decks, masts, sails, oars, &c., all in good order.

113. No temporary addition to the size of the roof shall be allowed as a plea for carrying more persons than the boat was originally intended to accommodate, unless there be ample space, and the added part is in every respect as good as the rest.

114. All bamboo *machan* decks shall be matted.

115. All boats selected for the service shall be marked and numbered *(stencilled in paint)* thus

on the bow, stern, or other prominent parts; and the mark and number shall be entered in the boat's license.

116. A good wide boat shall be selected exclusively for a hospital; it shall be particularly well ventilated, fitted with a plank deck, and subject to the same general conditions as the rest of the boats.

117. If the batch be large, and one moderate-sized boat prove insufficient, a second boat shall be provided. Two boats are preferable to one large one, and may be ordered by the Medical Inspector if there be risk of excessive sickness.

118. The medical officer in charge and medical stores shall always be on or near the hospital boat, which shall be distinguished from the rest by a red flag; and a call for the medical officer shall be signified by waving a white cloth. The Embarkation Agent shall see that some simple means of rapid communication is understood by all before they start. If the batch exceed 100 statute adults, a separate dispensary or medical officer's boat shall be provided, if necessary; it shall be small and swift.

119. The strongest and driest boats, lined with dunnage, should be selected for the conveyance of the stores, and the manjees of these boats shall sign the provision lists together with the medical officer or agent in charge.

120. There shall be a good lantern to each boat.

Procedure at embarkation.

121. Masters of steamers and manjees in charge of boats (conjointly with medical officers or sirdars) shall be considered in charge of the laborers and their stores; they shall be required to sign provision and embarkation lists, and their responsibility shall in no way be lessened by the official inspections.

122. They shall prepare crew and passenger lists, and—excepting those specified in the license, and cabin passengers' servants—no native passengers shall be allowed on board the same vessel with the emigrants, or on the same deck with them, if they occupy only the upper deck of a double-decked steamer or flat.

123. Masters shall see that the deck space for emigrants is clear, clean, and dry, and that ladders, stages, &c., are safely secured and railed.

124. During embarkation, all traffic, unless carried on by means of a separate stage and gangway, and every kind of work interfering with embarkation, shall be stopped.

125. Two men shall be stationed at the gangway, one to count and the other to keep a careful tally of the total number of emigrants (men, women, and children, including infants,) as they come on board, one by one, in answer to their names.

126. Emigrants shall not be received on board unless everything is perfectly ready and the vessels prepared to start, when notice shall be sent to the Embarkation Agent.

127. The Embarkation Agent and Medical Inspector (or, if the batch be small, a competent assistant deputed by them), the contractor or his agent, and the doctor or sirdar going in charge, shall be present at every embarkation of emigrants exceeding twenty statute adults in number.

128. They shall not embark without the permission of the Embarkation Agent, except under stress of weather, when they shall be mustered and examined under shelter on board.

129. The emigrants with their passes, &c., divided into batches and gangs under their peons and sirdars, shall be called on board by name, one at a time, and identified with those on the embarkation list.

130. Any emigrant taken ill and unfit to go shall be detained and sent to the depôt hospital.

131. When all are on board, the embarkation stage shall be removed, and the establishment of peons, sirdars, and topases shall be mustered in order to see that they are present according to scale. Then all lists, certificates, &c., shall be carefully corrected, signed, and delivered; after which the vessels shall leave as speedily as possible, the Embarkation Agent or his assistant remaining at the ghât till they start.

132. As soon as possible after the vessels leave, the Embarkation Agent shall forward to the Super-

intendent at Calcutta correct copies of embarkation, provision, and establishment lists, and shall return (corrected up to date of embarkation) the certificates of health of the emigrants despatched.

Rules for the passage

133. Masters of vessels and medical officers or sirdars, shall be conjointly responsible for the care and good treatment of the emigrants during the passage.

134. Masters and manjees shall render all the assistance in their power to the doctor or sirdar in charge.

135. As soon after the embarkation as possible, the emigrants shall be comfortably berthed, and their bundles again searched for any indigestible food, grain, or old rags they may have contrived to take with them, all of which shall be thrown overboard. This is a point that requires repeated attention.

136. Peons and sirdars shall obey the instructions of the master and doctor, and shall immediately report any defects, pilfering of stores, neglect of duty, cases of sickness, and disagreements affecting the emigrants, to the doctor or master, who shall attend to the case as soon as possible.

137. Peons and sirdars shall have their day and night duties fairly divided and clearly defined. When there are sick in hospital, peons, sirdars, and topases shall be deputed to hospital duty, so that the sick may constantly be cared for, and the attendants regularly relieved by others in rotation. Careful night-nursing of the sick shall be attended to.

138. The emigrants' deck space shall not be encroached upon in any way; and neither crew nor passengers shall be permitted to interfere with the emigrants.

139. The emigrants shall rise early, and after dusting their blankets shall fold and sling them up out of the way.

140. Weather permitting, the side curtains (or *jhamps* on board boats) shall be raised, and free ventilation ensured in every way.

141. The emigrants shall be mustered every morning, and examined by the medical officer. Those who are well shall bathe daily, and wash their clothes at least twice a week.

142. Emigrants (who are, as a rule, utterly unable to manage a bucket in a running stream) shall not be allowed to draw water for themselves, and thereby incur the risk of accidents.

143. The decks shall be dry holy-stoned by the emigrants daily, but washed only when weather, time, and other circumstances permit; the emigrants shall be landed, or accommodated on another deck till their deck is thoroughly dry.

144. Emigrants' clothes, mats, and blankets shall be aired and put in the sun as often as possible, especially after damp weather.

145. They may be permitted, with the consent of the medical officer in charge, to assist in coaling, or other labor unattended by any risk and short of fatigue. They shall always be encouraged to occupy and amuse themselves.

146. The masters of steamers and flats and medical officers in charge shall strictly prohibit all emigrants or other native passengers from crossing over from one vessel to the other; and with this object shall not permit communicating stages between the vessels to be placed where they favor such intercourse. It will be necessary constantly to watch such communicating stages. The neglect of this prevention may propagate disease and lead to accidents.

147. Emigrants shall not be allowed finally to leave any steamer or boat at any place excepting that named in their *passes*, save under circumstances of necessity provided for in the Act; but, when time and weather permit, they may be landed for a few hours with the consent of the medical officer, who shall always take care to prevent them from visiting bazars and villages on the way, or landing at places infected with cholera, small-pox, &c.

148. They shall be properly arranged at night and prevented from crowding together; and lanterns shall burn all night in the dispensary, and near privies and gangways.

149. The cooks, assisted by peons and sirdars, shall prepare the food punctually, and when ready it shall be examined, before it is served out, by the doctor or assistant in charge, who shall see that all is well cooked, and distributed fully and fairly according to scale. Boiling rice in bad or brackish water shall not be permitted, and neither cooks nor emigrants shall retain stale food, but shall clean out all utensils and show them to the doctor or agent after each meal. Motherless infants and invalids shall have suitable and freshly prepared food (milk, soup, sago, &c.,) ordered for them every three or four hours. Food for the healthy shall be issued sufficiently early to admit of its being ready at 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. every day; and all issues of rations shall be entered and certified daily by the master, or person deputed by him, and the doctor or agent in charge.

150. All extra allowances of fish, meat, vegetables, &c., and any change in diet, shall be regulated by the doctor only.

151. A constant supply of good drinking water shall be kept up in the tanks, which shall be used alternately, allowing the water to settle after the addition of alum in the proportion of *six grains to the gallon*. The health of the emigrants will depend in very great measure on the water they drink, and, therefore, every effort shall be made to prevent them from drinking the river water fresh drawn from the side of the vessel. There should be no difficulty in carrying out this rule on board steamers and flats.

152. The surplus of emigrants' stores shall not be sold till the end of the passage, or till the emigrants for whom they were supplied have been landed; and the certificates to this effect shall be signed by the master and doctor or other officer in charge and the Disembarkation Officer.

153. In the event of any deficiency or pilfering of stores being detected, immediate inquiry shall be made, and the offender prosecuted at the first convenient station.

154. The topases shall sweep the decks morning and evening, and after every meal; and shall keep them always clean and dry. They shall also keep the privies and bed-pans constantly clean and sprinkled with disinfecting powder or carbolic acid; and shall fill the tubs near the privies regularly with water.

Outbreaks of disease.

155. Emigrants suffering from slight illness may be attended in their berths, but all serious cases shall be treated in hospital; and persons attacked by cholera or small-pox or other communicable disease, with all that belongs to them, shall be instantly and thoroughly isolated from the healthy. Even the family or batch in which the case occurred shall be kept on another deck, or as far apart as possible from the rest of the emigrants without exciting alarm.

156. The place or boat on which the disease first breaks out shall be instantly cleared, the deck and wood-work shall be thoroughly cleaned, scraped, and scrubbed with hot sand and disinfecting powder (or washed down with a hot solution of caustic lime, if procurable), and the entire space shall be fumigated with burning sulphur, by letting down screens (or *jhamps* on board boats) and confining the sulphurous fumes for a time; after which free ventilation shall be promoted, and the place left unoccupied, if possible, for a week or longer.

157. All the latrines shall be washed after the manner of white-washers with a thin paste of McDougall's disinfecting powder and water, and disinfected and fumigated as above.

158. On steamers or boats the above rule shall be carried out on the occurrence of the *first case*. The object is to *prevent, and not to wait for an epidemic*, which can be checked only by promptly and simultaneously attending to premonitory symptoms, isolation of the sick, general and personal cleanliness, careful disposal of excreta, disinfection and destruction of infected articles, free ventilation, and care of the healthy.

159. On boats it may not always be possible to follow the above instructions very closely, but they shall be acted upon as far as possible; and under any circumstances, after the patient has been removed to the hospital boat, the healthy shall be landed and made to bathe and wash their clothes, while the boat is being thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in the manner enjoined. The emigrants shall not be allowed to re-enter their boat till everything is clean and dry about them, and the bilge of the boat has been freely sprinkled with disinfecting powder or carbolic acid.

160. All clothes, blankets, mats, &c., that have been in any way in contact with those suffering from communicable disease, or have been soiled or are suspected of infection or impurity, shall be thrown overboard, or, what is better, *burnt on shore if possible*, in the presence of the medical officer.

161. If there is a medical officer in charge, a medical diary shall be carefully kept. Every death shall be reported immediately to the master of the steamer. He, or the doctor, shall take charge of any property (money, &c.,) left by the deceased, and, if there be no relatives on board, he shall deliver it to the Magistrate at the place of disembarkation.

162. Masters of vessels shall report their arrival at each station to the senior magisterial officer and to the medical officer; omission to do so shall entail prosecution or forfeiture of license for the future. They shall take up such anchorage or moving ground as the Magistrate may direct.

The way-bill.

163. The master or medical officer in charge shall place the way-bill (form appended) received from the Embarkation Agent before the inspecting officers at each station, in order that they may enter their remarks on the several points indicated in the bill.

164. Masters and medical officers in charge of emigrants shall furnish all necessary information and afford every facility to inspecting officers at each station in carrying out their duties under the provisions of the Act and rules.

165. At the end of the voyage, after the last official inspection at the place of final disembarkation, the master or medical officer in charge shall forward the way-bill in original to the Embarkation Agent at place of embarkation for his remarks, and its ultimate submission to Government through the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta.

Special rule for boats.

166. Medical officers proceeding in charge of emigrants in boats shall be guided by the rules above.

The medical officer shall endeavour to keep the boats forming the flotilla together, and shall keep the hospital boat following the fleet. He shall take care that the boats are not changed, and that the hospital boat is used only for the purpose intended.

167. In the event of any of the boats being disabled by accident, he shall report this or any other defects to the Magistrate at the nearest civil station, so that measures may be adopted to remedy them.

168. When cholera is prevalent, he shall, in order to restrain premonitory diarrhœa till the case can be attended to by the doctor, distribute to intelligent sirdars or peons in each boat some simple pills or mixtures, of which opium should form a very small proportion, with clear instructions how to use them.

169. Besides constant attention to the sick, the medical officer shall see that the boats and their bilges are kept clean, that the emigrants are generally clean and well cared for, that foul or infected villages or places are avoided, and that at night the boats are not fastened to any defiled or unwholesome bank.

Disembarkation.

170. At every place where emigrants are finally disembarked, sufficient and good accommodation, food, water, medicines, medical comforts, and *doolies* for the conveyance of the sick shall be provided.

171. Any private person or company may establish disembarkation depôts, but they shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Magistrates and civil medical officers of the districts in which they are situated, and under whose general control all disembarkation depôts shall be managed.

172. At every landing place where the average number of emigrants landed is sufficiently large to render it necessary, a native medical officer shall be appointed to have charge of it. Besides sleeping and cooking sheds, there shall be separate hospitals for ordinary and contagious cases, and separate wards and latrines for males and females.

173. The medical officers in charge of the larger depôts, and the employer's agents or medical officers in charge of private depôts where small batches are only occasionally landed, shall be responsible for the sanitary state of the depôts, and the good treatment of the emigrants in them. A sufficient number of attendants and sweepers shall also be provided; and, as far as they are applicable, the rules for the management of depôts in Calcutta shall be followed.

174. The medical officer or agent in charge of the depôt shall represent to the proper authorities any defects or deficiencies, in order that they may be remedied at once.

175. He shall have *doolies* in readiness for the sick, who shall be landed without suffering or delay, and conveyed to hospital.

176. He shall see that only those who are fit to travel to their final destination are permitted to leave the depôt, and that members of a family are not separated except with their mutual consent.

177. When it is impossible to cook food for emigrants on the march, they shall be supplied with a sufficient quantity of biscuits and sugar; and if milk be not procurable, preserved milk shall, if

[illegible] provided for young children, nursing mothers, and convalescents. The addition of half a gallon of water to a tin of Anglo-Swiss preserved milk is all that would be necessary.

178. The medical officers in charge of disembarkation depôts shall keep a general register and a medical register in form prescribed.

179. On the recovery of emigrants detained on account of sickness, they shall be forwarded without delay to their final destination. In the event of any one being considered unfit for labor, it shall be necessary for the Disembarkation Officer to consult with the Magistrate of the district and the employer concerned, in order that it may be decided whether such laborer shall be accepted by the employer as a *non-effective*, or whether the laborer shall be released from his contract.

180. Medical officers or agents in charge of disembarkation depôts shall furnish such reports or returns as may from time to time be required of them for the information of Government.

V.—Rules regarding the detention of Emigrants on account of sickness.

181. A distinction is made in the Act (Sections 76 and 78) between contract emigrants who may be detained for treatment or otherwise for their own benefit, and non-contract emigrants who may be detained only if their proceeding endangers the health of others. Emigrants of the former class shall be kept at the disembarkation depôt hospital, if there be such, or at the charitable dispensary, or such other convenient place as the Magistrate may direct. If their disease is communicable, such as cholera or small-pox, they shall be isolated as much as possible, and not brought into any civil station. All expenses incurred on account of such emigrants or their dependents shall be recovered by the Magistrate under Section 77. Expenses incurred on account of non-contract emigrants shall not be so recovered. If the sirdar in charge or they themselves have the means they shall be paid for or pay for themselves. If they are alone and poor they shall be treated charitably as any other sick pauper. In case of absolute necessity to save life any necessary expense may be incurred on behalf of Government.

VI.—Rules regarding Dependents.

182. Under Section 93 of the Act the women, children, and aged relatives of emigrants who have engaged under the Act, though not themselves under engagement, may, with the consent of a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, and with the written permission of the registering Magistrate or Superintendent, accompany them without having entered into an engagement.

183. A list in the prescribed form of the dependents accompanying each batch, shall be laid before the Magistrate or Superintendent that he may signify thereon his permission as above.

184. Garden-sirdars and recruiters shall provide for dependents on the journey in the same way as for emigrants. Dependents shall be entitled also to similar accommodation in depôt and be provided with similar food and clothing. All the foregoing rules shall in short be applicable to them save as regards putting them on contract.

185. Care shall be taken that they are not separated from their families. If a dependent emigrant falls ill and is detained on the road, the effective members of his family shall have the option of remaining with him, just as an emigrant so detained is entitled to have his dependent relatives left to look after him.

186. Magistrates shall recover under Section 77 any expenses incurred by them under Section 76 for a dependent emigrant.

PART II.

VII.—Rules for the provision of house accommodation, sanitary and medical arrangements, water-supply, and food-supply on gardens.

House accommodation.

1. Each statute adult laborer and dependent, whether effective or non-effective, shall be entitled to not less than 50 superficial feet of house accommodation, and the houses shall be high enough for health and ventilation; and each family, or each group of four persons not being a family, shall be entitled to separate house accommodation on the above scale: except where good houses sufficient to hold not more than six are already in existence. Wherever it is possible, sufficient garden ground shall be attached to each house or row of houses.

2. Each house shall be kept weather-tight and properly ventilated, and in cases where iron roofs are used, they shall be covered or lined with some non-conducting material.

3. The Inspector may, when he deems it necessary, direct any employer of laborers to provide sufficient and proper means for affording to the laborers' houses light and air, such as opposite doors and windows, or ventilating apertures under the eaves capable of being wholly or partially closed.

4. He may also direct any laborer's house to be properly supplied with raised *machans* or *charpoys* for sleeping on.

Hospital accommodation and sanitary arrangements.

5. Ordinarily there shall be a hospital on each garden, or part of a garden, on which cooly lines are situated, provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector of Laborers, by an order in writing, to allow one central hospital for groups of two or more neighbouring gardens.

6. The hospital shall be separated from the laborers' houses; it shall be well raised, ventilated, and lighted, and properly fitted with doors and windows or *jhamps*.

7. The hospital accommodation shall be sufficient for at least five patients, and for not less than five per cent. of the total number of laborers employed on the estate or garden, at the rate of 100 superficial feet for each patient.

8. Each hospital may consist of one or more separate buildings, provided that every such building shall be used exclusively for the purposes of a hospital.

9. Subject to the approval of the Inspector of Laborers, within the local limits of whose authority the hospital may be situated, there shall be provided (*a*) a sufficient number of hospital attendants to nurse the sick, prepare their food for them, and keep them and their places clean; and (*b*) such necessary furniture, fittings, appliances, clothing, and blankets, as the medical officer in charge of the hospital may indent for in writing, as absolutely necessary for the laborers under his care, and the proper discharge of his duties. Medical stores shall be provided for each garden according to Schedule F attached to these rules.

10. Every case of communicable disease shall be isolated, and in the event of an epidemic breaking out, the employer shall provide sufficient hospital accommodation of a temporary nature.

11. Excreta from the sick, *especially from cholera patients*, shall be buried without delay, and with particular care. On no account shall they be buried in or even near the trenches used by healthy laborers: a separate place shall be selected for the purpose at some distance from everything they are likely to contaminate.

12. On the occurrence of disease supposed to be communicable, such as small-pox, cholera, &c., the place shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The walls and floor shall be scraped, mud-plastered, or whitewashed; and the house shall not be re-occupied for at least a week. All suspected or infected clothing shall be thoroughly disinfected or burnt in some safe or suitable spot, in the presence of the medical officer, or some one who can be trusted to see it carefully done.

13. Those who die of communicable disease shall be buried or burnt without delay; and a proper burial or burning-ground shall be selected, if possible, about a mile from the coolies' dwellings and their water-supply. Bodies shall be thoroughly burnt, or buried at least four feet deep.

14. Nothing in the above rules shall be taken to prohibit the treatment of persons suffering from slight ailment in their own homes.

15. On every garden where laborers' lines are erected, such proper accommodation for a dispensary or dispenser's room, and such medical stores within the limit of the annexed scales as the medical officer in charge may indent for in writing shall be provided, subject to the approval of the Inspector of Laborers. Provided always that if the Inspector of Laborers should consider the supply in any garden insufficient, he may, within the limits of the above scale, order the deficiency to be made good.

16. The laborers' lines and their immediate neighbourhood shall be kept clean and free from impurity.

17. The Inspector may direct any employer of laborers to take such measures as may in the Inspector's opinion be necessary for carrying off surface water from the neighbourhood of the laborers' lines, whenever the accumulation of such water may be considered by the Inspector likely to be injurious to the health of the laborers.

Water-supply.

18. Every employer shall provide wholesome drinking water and a sufficient supply of good water for other purposes for his laborers.

19. The Inspector may direct any employer of laborers to provide water as above either by sinking wells, digging tanks, or in such other manner as may seem to the Inspector suitable to the circumstances of the case; and may provide that the source of drinking water shall be situated at such distance, as may seem to the Inspector necessary, from any known cause of pollution.

Food-supply.

20. When there is not a sufficient supply of rice in the local market, or when the price of rice in such markets exceeds Rs. 3 per maund, the employer shall keep in store, or otherwise cause to be supplied for sale at the rate of not more than Rs. 3 a maund or other rate provided in the contracts, a sufficient supply of rice for such time as the Inspector of Laborers may direct by an order in writing. Ten chittacks of rice a day for each statute adult shall be considered under the above rule a sufficient supply.

21. An Inspector or Magistrate proposing to make a judicial inquiry under Section 115 into the breach of any of the rules, shall give notice in writing to the employer of his intention to make such inquiry.

SCHEDULE A.

Scale of Clothing for Emigrants.

A.—Scale of Clothing, &c., for Emigrants on board Steamers and Boats proceeding to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

For each Man or Boy.

Dhotees of prescribed size*	2
Jacket	1
Banian of flannel or serge	1
Cap	1

For each man, woman, boy, and girl.

From 1st October to end of February	2 *blankets.*
From 1st March to end of September	1 *blanket.* 1 *sutrinjee.*

According to prescribed size, &c.

For each Woman or Girl.

Sarees of prescribed size*	2
Koorta	1
Banian of flannel or serge	1
For women only (in lieu of rags) some cheap white cotton cloth	1 yard.

For each Infant.

Dhotee or saree	1
Banian, flannel	1
Cap	1

B.—Scale of Extra Clothing, &c., for Sick, and in lieu of articles destroyed on account of infection, &c., on board Steamers and Boats.

To every 100 *Statute Adults.*

Of spare cloth (uncut) for dhotees or sarees	24 yards.
Blankets or sutrinjees (according to season)	Six of each, and of full size.
Jackets or koortas (according to relative proportion of sexes)	
Banians	
Flannel abdominal bandages	
Plates	
Mugs, *without handles*	

Utensils, &c., for each Man, Woman, Boy, and Girl.

Tin mug, *without handle*	1
Tin plate	1

One ball of Dacca soap to each statute adult.

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* *Memorandum of Size, Weight, &c., of Clothing, Blankets, &c.*

Articles.	For whom.	Size.	Remarks.
Blankets (Manchester or Patna)	For adults	Feet 5½ × 4	Average weight of blanket from 1½ lbs. to 3 lbs., the larger size for adults and the smaller for children.
Sutrinjees	„ children	„ 4½ × 3	
Sarees	„ women	Yards 6	
Dhotees	„ men	„ 4	
Sarees or dhotees	„ boys or girls	„ 3	Wide enough to extend from hip to ankle.
	„ infants	„ 2	
Tin mugs	„ adults	Quart	Dhotees, sarees, and jackets shall be of grey shirting and of the quality weighing 7 lbs. the entire piece.
	„ children	Pint	

C.—Scale of Clothing for use in Depôts.

Each emigrant on arrival in depôt shall be provided with—

1 Dhotee or saree, according to sex and age.
1 Blanket or sutrinjee, according to season.
1 Tin mug
1 Tin plate
1 ball of Dacca soap

N. B.—For size and weight of articles see memorandum above.

D.—Extra Clothing for Depôt Hospital.

For each Patient.

1 Blanket or sutrinjee, according to season.
1 Dhotee or saree, according to sex and age.
1 Pillow.

SCHEDULE B.

Scale of Provisions for Emigrants.

Daily allowance to each Statute Adult.

Articles.	Quantities. S.	C.	K.	How to be packed or stored.	Remarks.
Rice (ballam)	...	12	...	In bags ...	When meat or fish is issued, the dall may be reduced to a half (*i.e.*, one chittack) on that day if desired.
Dall	...	2	.		
Mustard oil	...	...	2	In tins.	
Vegetables {Half in potatoes and half in pumpkins.}	...	3	...	In baskets, to be hung up as soon as possible under shelter, but not out of sight.	The pumpkins must always be *kumras* (*i.e.*, the red variety) and *not kuddoos*.
Onions	...	...	2		
Garlic	...	...	1		
Tamarind	...	...	¼	In bags, separately	*N. B.*—A sufficient quantity of the following articles should also be supplied:— betel leaf, nut, Shell lime, Khoir — To be approved of by the Superintendent
Turmeric	...	...	1		
Coriander seed	...	...	1		
Salt	..	..	1		
Chillies	...	...	¼		
Tobacco {Smoking	...	...	1½		
Tobacco {Leaf	...	...	½		
Firewood	1	8	...	... ...	Coal may be substituted for firewood *on board steamers* in the proportion of *one* to *two* of wood.
Water	Gallon 1	...	...	In clean iron tanks	In Calcutta, water from the municipal hydrants must be supplied.
Twice a week to each Statute Adult.					
Flour or atta, in lieu of rice, *for up-country men only.*	..	8	...	In bags or casks ...	For making *chuppatees*
Fish or meat (*mutton*), in addition to usual allowance *for Dhangars only.*	...	2	...	A sheep pen should be provided on board steamers.	If sheep are supplied, they *must weigh thirty seers each.* A sheep or goat weighing thirty seers will yield about 12½ seers of available flesh; therefore one sheep or goat of that weight is equal to *one day's supply* for 100 statute adults

1. The above scale should not be deviated from except under orders of the Doctor.

2. Two copies of this scale, in English and Bengalee, should be posted up in two prominent places *on board steamers and flats;* but a couple of copies should be given to the *emigrants* or *their sirdars on board boats,* and their object explained to them. They should be made to understand clearly that in cases of sickness, or in order to check disease, the Doctor in charge has authority to alter the scale according to his judgment.

Memorandum of average length of passages from Goalundo to Assam, Cachar, &c., on Steamers and Boats.

(a.)—In steamers					(b.)—In boats	
Assam.	November to May	June to October	Cachar and Sylhet.	All seasons.	November to May.	June to October.
	Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.	Days.
To Gowhatty ...	9	12	To Sylhet ...	6	20	18
„ Tezpore and Koliabar .	12	15				
„ Bishnauth	13	16				
„ Dunseri Mook	14	18				
„ Kookeela „	15	19	„ Cachar ...	10	30	26
„ Duckoo „	16	20				
„ Dibrooghur ...	18	22				

N. B.—In provisioning vessels, extra stores for about one-fourth of the average length of voyage should be provided.

SCHEDULE C.

Scale of Medicines, &c., for Emigrants in Transit.

Medicines, &c.	Scale for 100 statute adults.	Quantity provided for adults.	Medicines, &c.	Scale for 100 statute adults.	Quantity provided for adults
Adhesive plaster	1 yard.		Chlorodyne (Collis Brown's large sized bottle)	1 bottle.	
Acetic sugar of lead	½ oz.		Mustard	½ lb.	
Calomel	4 oz.		Laudanum	3 oz	
Castor-oil	2 quarts.		Quinine	½ oz.	
Chiretta	3 lbs.		Sweet spirits of nitre	2 oz.	
Cholera pills*	200		Sulphuric ether	4 oz.	
Chalk, prepared...	1 oz.		Simple ointment	½ lb.	
Compound jalap powder	1 oz.		Sulphur ointment	1 lb.	
Chalk and opium	½ oz.		Sulpate of copper	½ oz.	
Carbonate of ammonia	½ oz.		Sulphate of zinc	½ oz.	
Dysentery pills†	200		Tincture of kino	2 oz.	
Ipecacuanha powder	1 oz.		Tincture of steel	1 oz.	
Gregory's powder	1 oz.		Turpentine	4 oz.	
Dover's powder	½ oz.		Tincture of camphor compd.	1 oz.	
Linseed meal	2 lbs.		Disinfecting powder, either Calvert's or McDougal's	10 lbs.	
Bazar sulphur (*for fumigating*) ...	2 lbs.				

For 150 statute adults, ⅓rd more; 200 adults, ½ more; 250 to 300, double; and 350 to 400, treble the quantity.

* Cholera Pills.

Plumb. acid, gr. ii.
Camphoræ.
Assafœtida, aa gr. ¾.
Pulv. opii., gr. ¼.
Conf. rosæ q. s.
M.—A pill to be given every half hour, or hour.

† Dysentery Pills.

Pulv. ipecac, gr. iii.
Pulv. opii., gr. ½.
Ext. gentin, gr. i.
M.—The pill to be given every four hours.

For each Vessel or Batch.

List of Instruments.

1 Ounce measure.
1 Minim „
1 Box scales and weights.
1 Set of splints.
4 Ounce pewter enema syringe.
1 Pewter urethra syringe.
2 G. E. catheters, Nos. 3 and 7.
1 Bleeding lancet.
1 Scalpel.
1 Forceps.
1 Pair scissors.
1 Sharp-pointed probe.
1 Corkscrew.

Bed-pans for any number *under* and up to one hundred statute adults 2

Six-yard bandages for every hundred statute adults and under .. 2

1 additional bed-pan and 2 bandages for every additional 100 statute adults.

Forms of certificates required as to above.

Certified that we have supplied medicines, &c., according to the above scale for statute adults for

Calcutta,
Dated the *of* 18 . *Druggists.*

Examined and approved of the above-named medicines, &c., on board the on the of 18 .

Medical Officer going in charge. *Medical Inspector at place of embarkation.*

Dated the *of* 18 ,
at

SCHEDULE D.

Scale of Medical Comforts and Cooking Utensils for Emigrants in Transit.

(A)—Of medical comforts to be issued at discretion of Medical Officer in charge

Articles.	Scale for each 100 statute adults.	How packed.	Quantity shipped for statute adults.	Remarks.	Memoranda.
Arrow-root	5 lbs ...	In tins.			* A ten-ounce bottle of Grimwade's and a one-lb. tin of Anglo-Swiss milk are equal; and either will make excellent milk if added to *half a gallon* of tepid water
Sago	5 lbs. ...				
Soojee	5 lbs.				
Sugar	40 lbs.				
Preserved milk	12 bottles or tins	In 10 oz bottles or 1 lb tins *			
Bil-fruit	25 fruits ...	In a one-dozen case †			† If more stimulants are required on the passage, they will, on the doctor's written and explanatory application, be provided by the commander, who must be paid for them by the contractor
Brandy or rum	6 pints ...				
Port wine	6 pints ...				

B.—Of cooking utensils, &c., to be under care of cooks, peons, &c.

Articles.	Scale for one hundred statute adults	Quality, &c	Quantities shipped for statute adults.	Remarks.	Memoranda.
Soap in balls	100	Dacca		..	Should be distributed to the emigrants.
Boilers with covers .	4	Iron of best quality	... ..		Boilers for steamers
or					
Rice-pans . .	25				Rice-pans for boats when emigrants cook for themselves.
Iron { *Ladles*	4				
Iron { *Spoons*	4				
Rice drainers	2				
Sieves	4	Country	... ..		For rice &c
Buckets and ropes	4	stropped with good rope			
Curry stones with mullers	2				
Chuppatee plates	2	Iron	....	.. ...	The plates for baking chuppatees on should be of sheet iron, and adapted to size of caboose.
Kitchen knife	1				
Brooms	12	Country.			
Scales and weights	1 set.				
Sauce pans	1	For hospital	..	.....	Hospital sauce pan for cooking sago, &c
Hookahs	25				
Chillums	50				
For each sheep	{ *Gram*, per day, 1 seer / *Hay* .. 2 seers } Total quantity shipped for sheep { Gram / Hay .				Hay should be carefully stowed away from risk of fire.
Lanterns ..	{ *Steamers*—Good Europe never less than 2 *lanterns*; and 1 extra for every additional 100 statute adults / *Boats*.—Good country, one in each		... / ...		Wicks in sufficient quantity should be supplied with each lantern.
Burning oil	For each lantern 2 chittacks for each night of passage				

Form of certificates required as to above.

Certified that the medical comforts and utensils, &c., above noted are all ready for survey, and shipped according to scale on board for statute adults.

Dated at
the of 18 .

Contractor.

Examined on board on the of 18 , and found correct.

Master.

Medical Officer.

Embarkation Agent.

SCHEDULE E.

Scale of attendants to each 100 *statute adults, and number shipped on board on the of* 18

For 100 statute adults.		Number shipped	Remarks
Sirdars	1		
Peons	2		
Cooks	2		
Topases	2		
Mehtrani	1		

Dated at
The of 18

Embarkation Agent.

Master, Medical Officer, or Agent in charge of Emigrants.

SCHEDULE F.

Scale of Medical Stores to be kept on Gardens.

(Under Section 114 of Act VII [B.C.] of 1873).

Per 100 Laborers.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
Ammonia liquor fort.	0	4	0
Blistering fluid	0	2	0
Blue pill	0	1	0
Calomel	0	1	0
Carbonate of soda	0	4	0
Chlorodyne	0	4	0
Cholera tincture	0	6	0
Chalk and opium powder ...	0	1	0
Compound colocynth pill ...	0	4	0
Ditto jalap powder	1	0	0
Croton oil	0	0	1
Dover's powder	0	1	0
Epsom salts	0	6	0
Gallic acid	0	2	0
Gregory's powder	0	2	0
Iodide of potassium	0	1	0
Ipecacuanha powder	0	8	0
Ditto wine	0	4	0
Disinfecting powder	4	0	0
Morphia	0	0	1
Nitrate of potash	0	1	0
Ditto of silver	0	0	4
Oil of peppermint	0	1	0
Powder for chalk mixture ...	1	0	0
Quinine	0	6	0
Sulphur	1	0	0
Sulphate of copper	0	0	4
Ditto of iron	0	1	0
Ditto of zinc	0	2	0
Sulphuric acid dil.	0	6	0
Ditto Œther	0	4	0
Sugar of lead	0	4	0
Sweet spirits of nitre	0	8	0
Tartar emetic	0	0	4
Tincture of catechu	0	8	0
Ditto of iodine co.	0	4	0
Ditto of opium	0	2	0
Ditto of steel	0	4	0

	lb	oz.	dr.
Turpentine	0	8	0
Lint	0	4	0
Adhesive plaster	One yard.		
Bandage cloth	Six yards.		
Castor-oil	Two quarts.		
Carbolic acid cryst.	One pound.		

No. 2.

Medical Comforts.

Per 100 Laborers.

Sago	10 lbs.
Arrow-root	10 ,,
Soojie	10 ,,
Sugar	10 ,,

1. When there are more than 100 laborers, but not more than 200, one-half more than the above quantity.

2. When there are more than 200, but not more than 300, double the quantity directed for 100.

3. When there are more than 300, but not more than 400, three times the quantity directed for 100.

4. When there are more than 400, four times the quantity directed for 100.

No. 3.

Instruments, &c.

For each Garden or Factory, irrespective of the number of Laborers.

Two-ounce glass measures	Two.
Minim measures	Two.
Pewter pint measure	One.
Pestle and mortar...	Two.
Scales and weights	One set.
Common splints	Ditto.
Spatulas	Two.
Pocket case (single)	One.
Tin funnels	Two.
Urethra syringes	Two.
Pewter enema syringes	Two.
Slab for pills	One.
Pins	Six dozens.
Catheters, plated, Nos. 2, 6, 9	Three.
Spare phials (2, 4, and 8 ounce)	One dozen of each.
Corks, best, for phials	Six dozens.
Bottle corks	Ditto.

Per 100 Laborers.

Metal bed-pans	One.
Flannel	Five yards.
Packing paper	Half quire.

FORMS

(1 to 28)

Supplementary to those in the Schedules of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873.

No. 1

Form of Recruiter's License and Descriptive Roll.

Countersigned for District of

Magistrate.

(As by Schedule D of Act.)

Hindee Translation.

Bengali Translation.

Descriptive Roll of Recruiter to be entered on back of License.

Name of Recruiter	Father's name	Caste	Age.	Height		Zillah.	Pergunnah	Mouzah.	General appearance and characteristic marks.	Remarks.
				Feet.	Inches.					

Countersigned by

Superintendent of Emigration

Certified that the above form has been correctly filled in, and that I have deputed the bearer , if licensed, to recruit emigrants, under Act VII (B. C.) of 1873, for my depôt only.

Dated the day of 187 .

Licensed Contractor.

No. 2.

Register of Emigrants to be kept by the Magistrate under Sections 21 and 24 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Date of Registry.	Register No.	Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Sex.	Zillah	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Relationship, if any, to others in the batch.	Period of service.	Rate of wages.	Maximum price at which rice to be supplied.	Name of garden-sirdar.	District where recruited.	District where registered.	Depôt, if any, to which to be conveyed.	District for which engaged.	Remarks

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the above-named emigrants, who have one and all acknowledged in my presence their willingness to contract on the above terms, which have been fully explained to them.

Magistrate.

N. B.—The above form will serve both for registration book under Section 21, and for the abstract of Contract under Section 24.

No. 3.

Register of Emigrants to be kept by the Magistrate under Section 43, Act VII (B.C.) of 1873.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Date of Registry.	Register No.	Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Sex.	Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Relationship, if any, to others in the batch.	Period of service.	Rate of wages.	Maximum price at which rice is to be supplied.	Name of recruiter.	District where recruited.	District where registered.	Depôt to which to be conveyed.	By whom conducted to depôt.	District for which engaged.	REMARKS.

I hereby certify that I have duly examined the above-named emigrants, who have one and all acknowledged in my presence their willingness to emigrate on the above terms, which have been fully explained to them.

N. B.—A certified extract of the above is to be furnished to each emigrant. A certified extract of entries relating to each batch is to be forwarded to the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta.

Magistrate.

No. 4.

Medical Certificate required under Sections 21 and 42 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, concerning Emigrants and Dependents recruited by and examined at and

Number.	Signature or initials of employer or his agent opposite the names of emigrants selected by him.	Names of emigrants.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Signature or initials of examiner to be entered in appropriate column against each name. Passed. Fit to emigrate under Sections 21 and 42.	Passed. Fit to accompany emigrants under Section 35.	Rejected. To be detained for medical care or treatment.	Rejected. To be sent back at once.	Remarks. By medical examiner or Medical Inspector where emigrant is recruited or put on contract.	Remarks. By Medical Inspector or subsequent examination at place of embarkation.

Certified that I have examined each one of the above described emigrants, opposite whose names my initials are endorsed.

Date of first medical examination, the of 18 . at
Date of second or subsequent examination, the of 18 . at

Medical Examiner or Inspector, under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873.

Medical Inspector at place of embarkation, under the Act

No. 5.

Form of Depot License.

, licensed Contractor, under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, is hereby permitted to accommodate in his depôt at not more than statute adults, according to the subjoined statement.

Number of sleeping sheds.	Length of sheds.	Breadth of sheds.	Total superficial area.	Number of statute adults allowed.
Total				

N.B.—In the event of the accommodation being increased and the additions approved of by the Medical Inspector and Superintendent of Emigration, a fresh license will be granted.

Dated at on the of 187 .

Superintendent of Emigration.

No. 6.

FORM OF REPORT OF ARRIVAL IN DEPOT.

Report of Emigrants and Dependents arrived in Depôt at on the of 187 .

NAMES.	Age.	Sex.	When, where, and by whom recruited.	By whom accompanied to depôt.	Number of days on journey.	By whom received into depôt	State of health, &c., on arrival.	Whether medically examined.	REMARKS.

Abstract showing the Number.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	INFANTS. Male	INFANTS. Female.	REMARKS.
Originally recruited							
Born on the journey							
Total ...							
Left behind							(for what reason.)
Absconded							(in what places)
Died							(from what cause.)
Arrived in depôt...							

Dated at Calcutta, the of , and forwarded for the information of the Superintendent of Emigration.

Contractor.

No. 7.

Return of Emigrants and accompanying Relatives accommodated in Depôt during the month of 187 .

Classification.	Remaining in Depôt from last month.		Admitted this month.		Total number in Depôt.		Reported and sent back.		Released from engagement.		Returned owing to irregular recruitment.		Absconded.		Died.		Despatched to the Labor Districts.								Percentage of women to men despatched.		Percentage of mortality on to the entire number in Depôt.		Number of despatches.				Remaining in Depôt at the close of the month.		Detention of emigrants in Depôt prior to despatch.		Remarks.
																	Assam.		Cachar.		Sylhet.		Total.						Assam.	Cachar.	Sylhet	Total			Maximum.	Minimum.	
	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.					Emigrants.	Dependents.			
Men																																							
Women ...																																							
Boys																																							
Girls																																							
Infants.																																							
Male																																							
Female... ...																																							
Total ...																																							

No. 8.

Return of Sickness and Mortality in *Depôt during the month of* 187 .

Diseases.	Remaining under treatment from last month.		Admission this month.		Total.		Cured.		Died.		Sent to pauper or other hospital.		Sent to a Lunatic Asylum.		Remaining under treatment at the close of the month.		Remarks.
	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.	
Diarrhœa																	
Dysentery																	
Cholera																	
Fever																	
Chicken-pox																	
Small-pox																	
Measles																	
Chest affections																	
Other diseases																	
Total ...																	

No. 9.

Form of License to Medical Officer proceeding in charge.

is licensed to proceed in medical charge of a batch of emigrants to be despatched about the by *via*, to

This license shall be in force for this trip only; and shall, on his return to Calcutta, fill in the memorandum on the back thereof and personally deliver it with his diary to the Medical Inspector.

Dated.

Medical Inspector.

N.B.—When the batch numbers 200 and above, a licentiate in medicine, or medical officer declared to be qualified by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, only shall be licensed.

Memorandum.

Date of departure from Goalundo.
Number of Emigrants and Dependents who left.
" delivered at their respective destinations.
" landed *en route* owing to sickness.
" of days on the voyage.
" of cases of cholera.
" of deaths from cholera.
" " from diarrhœa.
" " from dysentery.
" " from other causes.

Dated *of* 187 .

Medical Officer in charge.

No. 10.

List of Dependents permitted to accompany Emigrants under Section 93 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, with permission of Contractor, Recruiter, or Garden-Sirdar.

Number.	NAMES.	Age.	Sex.	Relationship to registered emigrants, and name of emigrant.	Signature of consenting contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.	REMARKS.

Permitted to proceed.

Dated at *on the* *of* 187 .

Magistrate, or Superintendent of Emigration.

Certified that none of the above are suffering from any contagious disease.

Dated } *Medical Inspector at place of embarkation.*

Dated } *Medical Examiner or Medical Inspector.*

No. 11.

Form of Certificate to be given by Medical Officer accompanying Emigrants in transit.

Certified that I was present at the examination by the Medical Inspector on the

of of emigrants and their dependents about to be despatched

to per and have no objection to make regarding any

of them.

CALCUTTA,

Dated the of 187 .

Licensed Medical Officer.

No. 12.

Form of Certificate required as to Steamer's power.

Certified that, to the best of my judgment, the steamer has sufficient power to tow the flats and to within the usual time occupied by vessels during this season; and that I see no reason whatever for apprehending extraordinary risk or delay in undertaking to tow both flats.

Dated at on the. of 18 . *Master of steamer with flats and*

No. 13.

Statement of the number of crew and native deck passengers proceeding to on the steamer

Native crew and deck passengers.	Their number.
Crew, including serang, &c.	
Deck passengers	Men, women, children.

Dated at on the. of 18 . *Master.*

Dated at on the of 18 . *Embarkation Agent.*

No. 14.

FORM OF WAY BILL.

WAY BILL

Of _____

Statement (required under Government Order No. 1194 *of the* 21*st March* 1872*) showing the progress, &c., of the abovenamed vessel conveying* _____ *statute adult emigrants and dependents embarked at* _____ *for* _____ *on the* ____ *of* _____ 187

Names of Vessels.	Serial numbers of batches.	Name of Contractor or Agent.	Number and Description of Emigrants, &c., embarked.						Their destination.	Strength of Establishment.						Remarks on the state of health, &c., of the emigrants, &c., when embarked.
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total Souls.		Doctor.	Sirdars.	Peons.	Cooks.	Topasses.	Mechanics.	

No. 14.—(Continued.)

MEMORANDUM.

Dated at _____ *the* _____ *of* _____ 187 .

To _____

In furnishing the above form correctly filled in, the undersigned has to draw your careful attention to the following instructions, which should be strictly observed.

_____ *Embarkation Agent.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

(*a.*) Masters of steamers and manjees in charge of boats are particularly warned against omitting to report their arrival at each station to the senior magisterial officer and to the medical officer. Omission to do so will entail prosecution, or forfeiture of license for the future.

(*b.*) The master or doctor should place this form before the inspecting officers at each station, in order that they may enter their remarks on the several points indicated below.

(*c.*) At the end of the voyage, after the last inspection at the place of final disembarkation, the master or doctor should forward this statement in original to the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta, for its ultimate submission to Government.

Date	Station	The inspecting officers will below enter their remarks generally on the points herein enumerated for their guidance; but when desiring to report especially with reference to any particular batch, will preface the remark with a quotation of the serial number in the statement (page 1) over against that batch.	1.—The efficiency of the arrangements on board for the accommodation and dieting of emigrants. 2.—Their health and condition on arrival at a station, specifying the number in hospital. 3.—The number landed since last station for medical treatment, specifying from which batches, and for what complaints. 4.—The mortality since last station, and the causes. 5.—The number and condition of those landing at a station as their final landing place. 6.—The investigation of cases of death from accident or unknown causes. 7.—The number absconded. 8.—Any general remarks they may desire to make.

No. 15.

Statement to be appended to Steamer Way Bill No. of 187 , showing the measurements of and the accommodation set apart for the exclusive use of statute adult emigrants and dependents establishment, and crew to be carried to in the said vessel under a license.

Measurements.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.
Deck Accommodation.						
Length from						
Breadth from						
Total superficial area						
Deductions therefrom						
For Hospitals—						
Length from						
Breadth from						
For Hatchways ..						
„ Gangways						
„ Foot-path on both sides						
„ Crew of vessel and European passengers' servants ...						
„ Other obstacles						
Total superficial area .. .						
Accommodation available for Emigrants and Dependents						
Total superficial area						

Dated

The 187 .

Embarkation Agent.

No. 16.

Statement to be appended to Country Boat Way Bill No. of 187 , showing the measurements of country boat as regulating the number of statute adult emigrants and dependents to be carried to in the said boat under license.

Serial number of license.	Name of Manjhee.	Length From To	Breadth. In average from several measurements	Superficial area of total accommodation available.	Total number of statute adults accommodable at feet per adult.	Number of crew, inclusive of Manjhee	Number of the establishment for emigrants and dependents	Number of statute adult emigrants and dependents admissible on board	Remarks

Dated

The 187 .

Embarkation Agent.

No. 17.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR BOATS.

WHEREAS under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 regulating the transport of native inhabitants of India from and through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, the country boat belonging to of and under the command of Manjhee is capable of accommodating statute adults; and whereas the said Manjhee has conformed to the several provisions contained in the said Act, the Embarkation Agent at hereby permits Manjhee to receive on board of his boat and to accommodate with a passage to not more than emigrant natives of India or statute adult Emigrants and dependents for tea garden in addition to the establishment of attendants on the aforesaid emigrants and to his crew of boatmen, the entire number on board aggregating souls.

This license shall make it imperative on the said Manjhee to convey the emigrant passengers to their destination by the most direct route available; and to prohibit the landing of his boat at any place on the way intermediate between civil stations that may be infected with cholera or small-pox. This license shall also require the said Manjhee to report his arrival at each civil station on the way to the magisterial or, in his absence, medical officer of such station, and to obtain on the Way Bill of his boat the required endorsement of such officer's inspection report; and further, to forward by post, as soon as possible, after the emigrants have been landed at their final landing place, the aforesaid Way Bill duly endorsed and sufficiently stamped to the at Calcutta.

This license shall be in force for one voyage only, commencing on the of 187 , and shall be returned to the Embarkation Agent when a fresh license is required.

REGISTERED

as No. of 187 .

Bearing date the 187 .

Embarkation Agent.

No. 18.

EMBARKATION LIST.

List of Emigrants and Dependents despatched to on board the

Serial number.	Name.	Father's name.	Sex.	Age.	Village	Zillah.	Caste.	If related to any accompanying or left in depôt.	Employer's name and place in which labor is to be performed.	Place of disembarkation.	REMARKS.

DATED GOALUNDO,
The 187

Embarkation Agent.

No. 19.

Form of Provision List.

Provision List showing the quantity shipped at , and expended on board for the use of statute adult Emigrants and Dependents, sirdars, peons, cooks, and topasses; making a total of statute adults, proceeding to , where they were landed after a passage of days, on the of 18 .

N.B.—This form, correctly filled up and signed, should be returned to the Superintendent at Calcutta on the Doctor's or Agent's return.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19		Remarks.
	Articles.	Rice.	Flour.	Dall.	Oil.	Pumpkins (or kounra.)	Potatoes.	Onions.	Garlic.	Tamarind.	Turmeric.	Chillies.	Coriander seed.	Salt.	Tobacco. Smoking.	Tobacco. Leaf.	Wood or coal.	Sheep in number.	Fish.	Column for initials of Master and Doctor.		
	Weights.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M S. C.	M S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S C	No.		Master	Doctor.	
A	Shipped at																					
B	Purchased at																					
	Total supply ...																					
C	Roster of daily issue, showing quantities of each article served out according to scale on each day of the passage, and certified to daily by Master's and Doctor's initials in column No. 19 — 1																					
	2																					
	3																					
	4																					
	5																					
	6																					
	7																					
	8																					
	9																					
	10																					
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	23																					
	24																					
	25																					
	26																					
	27																					
	28																					
	29																					
	30																					
D.	Total expended ...																					
	Surplus ..																					
	Total .																					

Certified that the stores noted in column A are according to scale for statute adults, and have been properly arranged for survey on board the

Dated the
At } *Contractor.*

Certified that we were present at the official survey of stores on board the , and found them to be of good quality and in prescribed quantity, according with what is stated in column A.

Dated the of
At } *Master.*
Medical Officer.

Examined the above-mentioned stores (column A) as to quantity and quality, and approved of them.

Dated the
At } *Embarkation Agent.*

Examined surplus stores (column D) and found them

Dated the of
At } *Disembarkation Officer.*

MEMO.

The attendants (peons, cooks, topasses, &c.,) must not receive money to purchase their own food, but shall be *rationed* in every respect in the same way as the emigrants.

No. 20.

Form to be submitted by Medical Officer in charge or Master of Vessel,

Tabular Statement showing the number and description of Emigrants and Dependents despatched by from his Depôt in to in viâ in charge of , and landed at on the of 18 , after a passage of days. (N.B.—There must be a separate form for each separate batch of laborers.)

A.—All under this head should be entered by the Embarkation Agent

Despatched from Calcutta on the of 18 .

Headings, &c.	Adults. M.	Adults. F	Children M.	Children F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total of souls.
Total number despatched.							
Absconded ...							
Detained, and cause of detention.							
Died							
Total number deducted .							
Total number embarked .							

B.—All under this head should be filled in by Doctor or Agent or Master.

Embarked at on the of 18 .

Headings, &c.	Adults. M	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Souls.
Total number embarked.							
Born.							
Absconded . .							
Detained, and cause ...							
Died							
Total of deductions ...							
Total number landed ...							

C.—All under this head should be filled in by the Disembarkation Officer.

Landed at . on the of 18 .

Headings, &c.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Souls.	General condition of emigrants when landed.	Remarks.
Total number landed.									
In good health ..									
Sick or convalescent from disease contracted on the passage:—									

This form should be carefully filled in and signed at each stage; and the Master or Doctor on his return should forward it to the Superintendent at Calcutta.

The clothing, blankets, &c, are good, and according to scale.

Dated at on the of 18 . } *Embarkation Agent.*

Dated at on the of 18 . } *Master, Agent, or Medical Officer in charge of Emigrants.*

Causes of mortality on the passage.

Diseases.	No. of deaths.
Cholera	
Dysentery	
Other diseases .	
Total .	

The clothing, blankets, &c., are

Dated the at *Magistrate, Civil Surgeon, or Disembarkation Officer.*

No. 21.

Medical Diary of Sick Emigrants and Dependents under care of *Medical Officer, proceeding in charge from Calcutta* via *in* *to*

Number in Embarkation List.	Number in Medical Diary.	Date of admission.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Disease.	Treatment.	No. of days under treatment.	Result. Where and on what date detained or landed.	Result. On what date recovered and discharged	Result. Date of death.	To whose batch belonging, and name of contractor or garden-sirdar	Remarks.

Number of souls originally despatched.	Date of receiving charge at Calcutta.	Date of embarkation.	Final Disembarkation of Emigrants, &c. Date of landing.	Final Disembarkation of Emigrants, &c. Name of places.

	No.
Total number of souls treated for—	
Cholera	
Dysentery	
Fever	
Other diseases	
Total	
Total number of deaths	

Medical Officer in charge of Emigrants.

No. 22.

Magistrate's Report on Emigrants and Dependents landed or arrived at on the of 187 , for , in charge of , Garden-Sirdar.

(As required under Section 32 of Act VII [B.C.] of 1878.)

	Men.	Women.	Children: Boys.	Children: Girls	Infants: Male.	Infants: Female	Caste.	District of which a resident.	Where registered.	Date of registry	Mode of transit.	No. of days on the journey or passage.	State of health and general condition on arrival.	Remarks
Originally recruited														
Born on the journey ..														
Total														
Left behind .. .														(for what reason)
Absconded														(in what places)
Died .														(from what cause).
Arrived														

Memorandum

Natives of and under two years are infants
over two years and under ten, children
of ten years and upwards, statute adults, or men and women

Forwarded for information to the Superintendent of Emigration at Calcutta.

Magte, Civil Surgeon, or Disembarkation Officer.

No. 23.

General Register of Emigrants and Dependents landed at , Disembarkation Depôt, from , in charge of for of Estate or Garden in Date of arrival, the of 18 , after a passage of days ( ).

Register Number.	Name	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Birth-place.	Date of despatch to place of labor, how, and in whose care.	Date of desertion	Date of detention on account of sickness, &c.	Date of despatch on recovery, and where to.	Date of death, and hospital register number	General state of health, clothing, &c., on arrival	Remarks.

Dated the of 18 .

Medical Officer or Agent in charge of Disembarkation Depôt at

No. 24.

Hospital Register of Sick Emigrants and Dependents received into the Hospital attached to the Disembarkation Depôt at during the month of 18 .

Number in general register	Hospital number	Date of admission.	Names of those re-admitted as remaining from last month, and of those admitted this month.	Father's name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease.	General treatment.	Date of discharge from hospital as cured.	Date of despatch to garden, &c.	In whose care despatched, and how.	Date of desertion.	Date of death.	Number remaining to be carried on to next month.	Remarks.

Percentage of mortality during the month of 18 .
1.—For total number landed
2.— „ „ of admissions

Dated at

on the of 18

Medical Officer in charge of the Disembarkation Depôt at

No. 25.

Return of Laborers on contract made under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, and their Dependents, for the half-year ending

rendered by *of* *Garden*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Number of Laborers.						Deductions during the half-year.										
										Number released under sections.									
Age.	Sex.	Locality from whence imported.	Remaining at the end of last half-year.	Imported during the half-year.	Engaged in the province, including those who have renewed their contracts.	Received from other estates or property.	Returned from imprisonment, including all approhensions.	Total.	Transferred to other factories.	By permanent unfitness.	By completion or withdrawal.	By purchase.	By cancelment.	Number of deaths during the half-year.	Number imprisoned during the half-year.	Number of deserters who have not been apprehended during the half-year.	Total.	Remaining at the end of the half-year.	Number of deaths in half-year preceding that of report.
Adults, including those above 16 years of age.	Men	Bengal																	
		Chota Nagpore																	
		North-Western Provinces																	
		Nepal																	
		Madras																	
		Total																	
	Women	Bengal																	
		Chota Nagpore																	
		North-Western Provinces																	
		Nepal																	
		Madras																	
		Total																	
Minors, including those under 16, but above 2 years of age.	Boys	Bengal																	
		Chota Nagpore																	
		North-Western Provinces																	
		Nepal																	
		Madras																	
		Total																	
	Girls	Bengal																	
		Chota Nagpore																	
		North-Western Provinces																	
		Nepal																	
		Madras																	
		Total																	
		Grand Total																	

No. 25.—(*Continued.*)

Table II.—Infants.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Locality from whence imported.	Remaining at the end of last half-year.	Received during the half-year.	Born during the half-year	Total.	Died during the half-year.	Remaining at the end of the half-year

Table III.—Return of Deaths.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of deceased.	Sex	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival.	Date of death	Cause of death

Table IV.—Return of Laborers imprisoned during the half-year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Offender	Sex	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Year of arrival	Name of offence	Place of conviction.	Term of imprisonment.

Table V.—Return of Deserters.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name of Deserter	Sex	Locality from whence imported.	Number in laborer's pass.	Year of arrival	Date on which absconded.	Date of apprehension or voluntary return to duty

Table VI.—Explanations.

Table.	Heading	Column.	REMARKS

No 26.

Return of Free Laborers employed by of Garden.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Age	Sex	Locality of birth-place.	Remaining at close of last half year	Imported during the half year.	Engaged in the province	Returned from imprisonment, including all apprehensions	Total.	Deductions. By termination of contract.	By desertion	By death	Total.	Remaining at end of half-year.	Number of deaths in half-year preceding that of report.	Remarks.
Adults, including those above 16 years of age	Men	Bengal												
		Chota Nagpore												
		North-Western Provinces												
		Nepal												
		Madras												
		Total												
	Women	Bengal												
		Chota Nagpore												
		North-Western Provinces												
		Nepal												
		Madras												
		Total												
Minors, including those under 16 but above 12 years of age.	Boys	Bengal												
		Chota Nagpore												
		North-Western Provinces												
		Nepal												
		Madras												
		Total												
	Girls	Bengal												
		Chota Nagpore												
		North-Western Provinces												
		Nepal												
		Madras												
		Total												
		Grand Total												

No. 26.—(Continued.)

Return of Free Laborers.

Table II.—Return of Deaths.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Locality of birth-place.	Name of estate.	Year of arrival in province.	Date of death.	Cause of death.	Remarks.

No. 27.

FORM OF INSPECTION REPORT.

(Required by Section 104 of Act VII [B.C.] of 1873.)

On garden belonging to and in charge of

Date of last inspection, 187 . Date of present inspection, 187 .

A.—Number of Laborers on contract under the Act and their dependents on the date of present inspection.

Sex, &c.	Present.		Absent.		Remarks
	On duty.	Sick.	On duty.	Without leave.	
Men					(See next page.)
Women					
Children ... { Boys ... ... / Girls					
Total					

B.—Number of Free Laborers.

Sex, &c.	Present.		Absent.		Remarks.
	On duty.	Sick.	On duty.	Without leave.	
Men					
Women					
Children ... { Boys ... ... / Girls					
Total					

No. 27.—(Continued.)

Points for Remarks.	Inspector's Remarks.
I.—State of Lines, &c.	
2. Construction, position, elevation, drainage, garden-ground.	1.
3. Space, ventilation, over-crowding, light, temperature, damp, &c.	2.
4. Cleanliness, bathing, disposal of excreta, foul dressings, &c.	3.
5. Clothing, blankets, beds, mutchans, mats, &c.	4.
6. Food, water (its source), their quality, and facility of obtaining supplies of both.	5.
7. Proximity of jungles and marsh; injurious destruction of trees. Is the place fit for human habitation?	6.
II.—On the general treatment and condition of the Laborers and dependents.	
1. Are they cared for and contented?	1.
2. Do those on contract under the Act understand their contract and their liabilities?	2.
3. Any complaints about wages, over-work, &c.?	3.
4. Are provisions of Section 129 complied with?	4.
5. Any laborers to be released?	5.
6. Are proper books kept for information of Government?	6.
7. Number of desertions.	7.

No. 27.—(Continued.)

Points for Remarks.—(*Continued.*)	Inspector's Remar
8. Up to what date are laborers paid up?	8.
9. Appearance of laborers, with special remarks on exceptional batches or individuals.	9.
III.—On Hospital Accommodation, &c.	
1. Character and sufficiency of accommodation.	1.
2. Qualifications and conduct of medical officer. Is staff sufficient?	2.
3. Are medicines according to scale, and are there medical comforts?	3.
4. Are there means for conveying sick or urgent cases to sudder station?	4.
5. Are there separate wards for men, women, and contagious cases?	5.
6. Are infected articles destroyed or disinfected?	6.
7. State percentage of mortality during last half-year, and note carefully the causes to which high death-rate may be ascribed.	7.

(B.)—Proceedings and Suggestions of Inspector.

No. 28.

m of Summons to complaining Laborer and Witnesses.

ace with Section 131 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, you are hereby required to
Office

on the

to furnish such

on as shall there and then be required of you.

Dated

Inspector of Laborers.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Form of Contract between Emigrants an

This contract made under Bengal Act VII of 187
(*emigrant's name*) of the one part and (
name) of the other part. Whereas the said (*employe*
) has promised the said (*emigrant's name*)
after called 'the emigrant') that, if he the said emigrant do proceed
district (*name of*) in (*name of labor district*
and do remain and labor therein on the estate of the said (*empl*
name) his successors, representatives and assigns (hereinafter ca
'the employer') he, the said employer, will, from the date of the arrival of t
said emigrant on such estate, pay or cause to be paid to the said emigrant
Rs. as wages for such labor monthly, for years from the
date of the arrival of the said emigrant on such estate, and that during such
period he, the said employer, will supply or cause to be supplied to the said
emigrant, rice according to the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of
Bengal under the said Act at a price not exceeding

Now this contract witnesseth that the said emigrant doth hereby, in consideration of the aforesaid promise by the said employer and of the agreement by him hereinafter contained, agree with the said employer that he, the said emigrant will, so soon after the execution of these presents, as he shall be required, so to do, proceed to the said district (*name of*) in (*name of labor district*), and will there remain and labor on the estate of the said employer for a period of years from the date of his, the said emigrant's, arrival on such estate. And this contract further witnesseth that the said employer doth hereby, in consideration of the said agreement by the said emigrant, agree with the said emigrant that he the said employer will, with all convenient despatch, after the execution of these presents, convey or cause to be conveyed the said emigrant free of all costs unto the estate of the said employer in the district aforesaid, and will from the date of his, the said emigrant's, arrival on such estate, employ the said emigrant as a laborer for the period aforesaid, and will pay or cause to be paid to the said emigrant Rs. as wages for such labor monthly, and will supply or cause to be supplied to the said emigrant rice according to the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the said Act at a price not exceeding

In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands the day of 187 .

Form of Description of Emigrant.

	s name.	Age.	Sex.	Caste.	Residence.			Period of service.
					Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	

Note.—If the contract is one under Section 24 or 25, it must be signed by ie garden-sirdar on behalf of the employer; if under Section 57, by the employer with whom the emigrant intends to contract, or his agent. It must, if under Section 24, be executed before the Magistrate; if under Section 25 or 57, before the Superintendent of Emigration. The execution of the contract must be attested by the Superintendent of Emigration or by the Magistrate, who must also append to the foot thereof, a certificate to the following effect:

"I hereby certify that before the within-mentioned (*emigrant's name*) signed this contract, I personally explained it to him.

(Sd.) _____

Superintendent of Emigration or Magistrate."

(Bengali Translation of Form of

বিদেশগামি ব্যক্তির ও কর্ত্তার মধ্যে চুক্তিপত্রের

১৮৭৩ সালের বঙ্গীয় ৭ আইনমতে এক পক্ষ শ্রীঅমুকের (বিদেশগামির নাম ও অন্য পক্ষ শ্রীঅমুকের (কর্ত্তার নাম) মধ্যে এই চুক্তিপত্র করা গিয়াছে পত্রের মধ্যে বিদেশগামি বলিয়া যাহার উল্লেখ হইয়াছে সেই অমুকের (বিদেশগামির নাম নিকট উক্ত শ্রীঅমুক কর্ত্তার নাম) এই প্রতিজ্ঞা করিয়াছেন যে ঐ বিদেশগামী মজুরী করিবা অমুক জিলার অন্তর্গত অমুক জিলায় গেলে, ও এই চুক্তিপত্রে, কর্ত্তা বলিয়া যাঁহার উল্লেখ হইয়াছে সেই উক্ত অমুকের (কর্ত্তার নাম) ও তাঁহার উত্তরাধিকারিদের ও প্রতিনিধিদের ও আসৈনিদের মহালে থাকিয়া মজুরী করিলে, ঐ বিদেশগামী যে তারিখে সেই মহালে পঁহুছে সেই তারিখ অবধি ঐ কর্ত্তা ঐ বিদেশগামির কর্ম্মের নিমিত্ত তাহার সেই মহালে পঁহুছিবার তারিখ অবধি এত বৎসর তাহাকে মাসং এত টাকা বেতন দিবেন কি দেওয়াইবেন, ও উক্ত আইনমতে বঙ্গদেশের শ্রীযুত লেপ্টেনেন্ট গবরনর সাহেব যে বিধি করেন, তদনুসারে ঐ কর্ত্তা সাহেব তত কাল ঐ মজুরকে এত টাকার অনধিক দরে চাউল যোগাইয়া দিবেন কি দেওয়াইবেন।

এইক্ষণে এই চুক্তিপত্রে ইহার প্রমাণ হইল যে, উক্ত কর্ত্তা সাহেবের পূর্ব্বোক্ত প্রতিজ্ঞা ও তিনি পশ্চাৎ যে করার লিখিয়া দিতেছেন সেই করার বিবেচনায়, উক্ত বিদেশগামী ঐ কর্ত্তা সাহেবের সঙ্গে এই করার করিতেছে, যে এই চুক্তিপত্রে সহী করা গেলে পর আদেশ হইলেই আমি মজুরী করিবার জিলার অন্তর্গত অমুক জিলায় যাইব ও ঐ মহালে পঁহুছিবার তারিখ অবধি ঐ স্থানে থাকিয়া এত বৎসর ঐ কর্ত্তার মহালে মজুরী করিব। এই চুক্তিপত্রে আরো এই প্রমাণ হইল যে, ঐ বিদেশগামির সেই করার বিবেচনায় উক্ত কর্ত্তা সাহেব ঐ বিদেশগামির সঙ্গে এতদ্দ্বারা এই করার করিতেছেন, যে এই চুক্তিপত্রে সহী করা গেলে পর আমি সুবিধামতে ত্বরায় পূর্ব্বোক্ত জিলার মধ্যে আমার মহালে ঐ বিদেশগামিকে বিনা খরচে চালান করিব কি করাইব, ও সেই মহালে ঐ বিদেশগামির পঁহুছিবার তারিখ অবদি উক্ত মিয়াদ পর্য্যন্ত ঐ বিদেশগামিকে মজুরের কর্ম্ম দিব। ও ঐ কর্ম্মের বেতন বলিয়া ঐ মজুরকে মাসং এত টাকা দিব কি দেওয়াইব। ও উক্ত আইনক্রমে বঙ্গদেশের শ্রীযুত লেপ্টেনেন্ট গবরনর সাহেব যে বিধি করেন সেই বিধিমতে এত টাকার অনধিক দরে ঐ বিদেশগামিকে চাউল দিব কি দেওয়াইব। ইহার প্রমাণস্বরূপে এই চুক্তিপত্রের উভয় পক্ষ অমুক সালের অমুক মাসের অমুক তারিখে ইহাতে সহী করিলেন।

বিষয়ের বর্ণনার পাঠ।

	পুরুষ কি স্ত্রী	জাতি	বাসস্থান।			যত কাল কর্ম্ম করিবে।
			জিলা	পরগণা	মৌজা	

।—২৪ কি ২৫ ধারামতে চুক্তিপত্র করা গেলে কর্ত্তার পক্ষে বাগানের সরদার তাহাতে সহী ব। ৫৭ ধারামতে চুক্তিপত্র করা গেলে বিদেশগামি যে কর্ত্তার সঙ্গে করার করে তিনি বা ার এজেন্ট তাহাতে সহী করিবেন। ২৪ ধারামতে হইলে মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেবের সম্মুখে সহী করিতে ইবে। ২৫ কি ৫৭ ধারামতে হইলে বিদেশগমন কার্য্যের সুপরিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট সাহেবের সম্মুখে সহী করিতে হইবে। বিদেশগমনকার্য্যের সুপরিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট সাহেব কিম্বা মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেব সাক্ষিস্বরূপ তাহাতে সহী করিয়া তাহার নীচে নিম্নলিখিত মর্ম্মের সর্টিফিকট লিখিবেন।—

এই পত্রলিখিত বিদেশগামি অমুকের (বিদেশগামির নাম) চুক্তিপত্রে সহী করিবার পূর্ব্বে আমি তাহার নিকট ঐ চুক্তির মর্ম্ম বুঝাইয়া দিলাম।"

বিদেশ গমনকার্য্যের সুপরিন্টেণ্ডেণ্ট কি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।